

China: Israel should stop aggression

BEIJING (R) — A Chinese government spokesman said Saturday the first step towards a Middle East peace settlement must be for Israel to renounce aggression and pull out its troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally. A Foreign Ministry spokesman made the statement when asked to comment on the new peace initiative announced by President Reagan on Wednesday. He said the Chinese government had always held that, in order to bring about peace in the region, Israel must give up the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. China had also insisted that the Palestinian people regain their national rights, including the right to a homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish a state. "There will be no comprehensive and just peace until the Arab peoples recover their lost territories and the Palestinian people regain their national rights," the spokesman said.

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جوردان تلیم یومیه مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Lebanon cautiously greets U.S. plan

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros Saturday gave a cautious welcome to President Reagan's Middle East initiative, saying it showed Washington "intends to have a clear-cut policy towards the Middle East crisis." The U.S. proposals showed that America recognised "that the Palestinian issue is in the essence of the problem," Mr. Butros told reporters. Mr. Butros said some points in the proposals appeared to have been left purposely vague to leave room for negotiation. He called on the Arab countries, due to hold a summit in Morocco on Monday, to discuss them seriously and take a unified stand. The foreign minister said he thought the Soviet Union should be involved at some stage of the peace process, although there was no mention of this in the Reagan plan.

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Warsaw Pact to stage war games

MOSCOW (R) — Warsaw Pact military exercises, involving 60,000 troops and naval forces, will be held in Bulgaria and the Black Sea from Sept. 25, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Saturday. TASS said the week-long exercises, codenamed Shield-82, would test combat teamwork and cooperation of the staffs and troops of the pact allies. They will be held under the command of Bulgarian National Defence Minister Gen. Dobri Dzhurov.

Manila continues rebel crackdown

MANILA (R) — Philippines police said Saturday they have arrested a further six people on charges of conspiring to destabilise the economy and jeopardise national security. They were among 68 people the Philippines News Agency said were charged Saturday with conspiracy to commit rebellion. The charges were laid at the state prosecutor's office by the armed forces advocate general, the agency said. Thirty-nine people most of them labour leaders, have been detained indefinitely since the arrest last Aug. 13 of Feliberto Olalia, chairman of the trade union known as the May One Movement (KMU). Mr. Olalia and one other detainee face additional charges of sedition and rebellion. Military authorities were searching for 29 other people charged but not under arrest, the agency said.

Illicit brew kills 54 in Kerala State

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 54 people died and about 500 were taken to hospital with blindness and nausea after drinking locally-brewed liquor during a harvest festival on a South Indian island, Kerala State officials said Saturday. Most were workers and fishermen celebrating the festival of Onam on the small island of Vypin off the coast of Kerala in South-west India. The celebrations were on Thursday night, but victims were still being ferried to hospital on the mainland Saturday and the death toll continued to rise, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported. The Kerala cabinet ordered a judicial inquiry and payment of compensation of 5,000 rupees (\$550) to the families of the dead and 2,000 rupees (\$220) to the disabled. PTI said the cause of the liquor poisoning was not immediately known, but it was thought that methylated spirits stored near the liquor could have been mixed with the liquor stocks during distribution.

Dacca sentences ex-ministers

DACCA (R) — Two former Bangladeshi ministers and two businessmen were jailed and fined Saturday by a special military court on corruption charges in connection with the national airline's purchases of two Dutch aircraft in 1980. All four had pleaded not guilty to the charges. The heaviest penalty was imposed on K.M. Obaidur Rahman, who was minister for civil aviation and tourism in the cabinet of former President Abdus Sattar. He was jailed for 14 years for accepting a bribe of \$150,000 from a Dutch company involved in the sale of two Fokker F-28 aircraft to Bangladesh Biman Airlines. The court also ordered the confiscation of all his fixed assets. Former Minister Majidul Haque, a retired army general who was in charge of government personnel, was jailed for five years and fined the equivalent of \$10,000 for helping the deal.

\$16m hashish haul seized in Karachi

KARACHI (R) — About five tonnes of top quality hashish with a street value of 200 million rupees (\$16.3 million) in Europe was seized by authorities Saturday from a house in Karachi, an official statement said. It said drug squads found the hashish stored in boxes in the house and arrested three people. The drug was meant for smuggling to Europe, it added.

Hassan: Peace depends on Israeli acceptance of Palestinian rights

AMMAN (J.T.) — Genuine peace in the Middle East is still attainable, but it depends on whether Israel is willing to recognise the Palestinians' legitimate rights. This appraisal of the Middle East question was given by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in an article published in The Times of London on Sept. 3. The Crown Prince explained Jordan's interpretation of genuine peace as being based "on the twin principles of security for states and justice for peoples", adding that "Israel, in common with Arab states should have the right to respect for its statehood, freedom from armed threats, and to exist in peace with its neighbours within internationally accepted borders." The article went on to state that demography, especially in the West Bank, is a concern of Israel, the ultimate aim of which is the annexation of the occupied territories. Thus after Syria's ruling party upset the delicate minority balance in Lebanon, Israel tampered further with the sectarian balance to produce the break-up of Greater Syria into a Druze, Maronite, Shiite and Sunni fundamentalist mosaic, coinciding with the evolution of "Eretz Israel," Prince Hassan said. One the other hand, the act of union between Jordan and the West Bank was affirmed by eight general elections, and His Majesty King Hussein supported the creation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964 as a political expression of the Palestinian diaspora. Palestinians did not lose their citizens' rights until they became part of the "democratic state of Israel," the Crown Prince said. As for the slogan "Jordan is Palestine," Prince Hassan said that it is a modern slogan invented by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. It was not raised upon Jordan's independence in 1946, nor after the 1967 war. It was only raised after the Palestinian claim to self-determination eclipsed Israel's claims over the West Bank. The only plausible alternative and hope for a lasting peace, the Prince concluded, is in the "unambiguous commitment" by all concerned to the implementation of Resolution 242. (Full text of the article will be published on Monday).

Iraqi forces destroy 4 vessels near Kharg

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday that its navy and air force, under orders to blockade the Iranian coast, had destroyed four ships in the Gulf, including two tankers sailing towards Iran's main oil terminal on Kharg Island. But a senior Iranian Oil Ministry official contacted from Bahrain denied that any vessels had been sunk near Kharg Island. He also said he understood no ships had been damaged at the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini, where Iraq said it destroyed the other two vessels. Iraq and Iran have been at war for two years. With fighting on land deadlocked, Iraq has recently launched a campaign to hit the Iranian economy by blockading Kharg Island. A blockade of Bandar Khomeini has officially been in force since the start of the war. Reuter correspondent Maamoun Youssef reported from Baghdad that the Iraqi announcement came in a statement by a military spokesman broadcast on state television. The spokesman said: "Our armed forces have started the implementation of the warning to bomb oil tankers that approach the prohibited military zone in the Kharg area and the Iranian shore. We will continue this policy until the Iranian enemy respects the will of the Iraqi people and its sovereignty over its land and until the Iranians agree to end the war," the spokesman added. His statement was also published by the Iraqi News Agency. Earlier warnings Iraq declared a military exclusion zone at the head of the Gulf on Aug. 12, saying that any ships entering an area along the Iranian coast would be liable to attack. Iraq had instructed shipping to stay away from the general area since the early days of the Gulf war in September 1980. But it set out the exact location of the exclusion zone after it sank two ships, one Greek and one South Korean, near Bandar Khomeini. Later in the month, President Saddam Hussein repeated his country's warnings and singled out the oil terminal and installations at Kharg Island. "Foreign shipping companies have only themselves to blame if their ships approach this place," he said. Saturday's Iraqi announcement gave no details of the nationality of the ships destroyed. Western industry sources estimated that last month's Iraqi warnings succeeded, perhaps temporarily, in dragging Iranian oil output below the total of nearly 2.4 million barrels daily registered in July.

Turkmen calls for united action against terrorism

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Ihter Turkmen called Saturday for a united front against international terrorism, including action taken against Turkish diplomats by Armenian guerrillas. Mr. Turkmen was speaking at the state funeral of Col. Atilla Altik, the Turkish military attaché shot dead in Ottawa a week ago. Armenian guerrillas have claimed responsibility for the shooting. "Lebanon...has become the main headquarters of Armenian terrorists. That should end now," Successive Turkish governments have denied this charge.

Warsaw says warning shots killed 1 in Wroclaw

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities said Saturday police fired only warning shots above the crowd during street clashes in the western city of Wroclaw on Tuesday when one man was killed and seven were wounded. The official news agency PAP said an investigation into the Wroclaw shooting showed that "some rioters also had weapons on them, including a pistol seized from a policeman in a tram." The killing in Wroclaw brought to four the number of deaths as a result of the street battles which erupted in 34 of Poland's 49 provinces on Tuesday. They followed demonstrations called by underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity union. Two people died in Lubin, a copper-mining city west of Wroclaw, and another man died in Gdansk. The investigation in Wroclaw, scene of some of the fiercest fighting, showed that in one of the cases of wounding did "the organs of public order use arms directly against participants in the riots," PAP said. The agency added: "Warning shots were fired when the attackers used rocks and petrol bombs which directly threatened the life and health of the police." The wounded had said they were shot from a long range and often they could not identify the direction.

Sharon says U.S. will have to abandon new peace initiative

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon predicted in an interview broadcast Saturday that the United States would have to withdraw its new peace plan because it could not be implemented.

His statement to the state radio was the latest salvo in Israel's complete rejection of the U.S. proposals, announced by President Reagan this week. "The U.S. will have no alternative but to drop the proposals because they cannot be implemented and Israel will not even discuss them," Mr. Sharon said. The plan calls for Palestinian self-government in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan and a halt to Israeli settlement there. In a separate report, the radio quoted Mr. Sharon as saying Israel would have to seek a new special status for South Lebanon if the Lebanese did not sign a peace treaty with Israel. Under a peace pact, Lebanon would be obliged to keep the south of the country free of any forces "hostile" to Israel, he was quoted as saying. Mr. Sharon said Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6 because of Palestinian attacks from South Lebanon on Israeli border settlements. "S. Lebanon's status" The possible new status for South Lebanon need not involve the stationing of Israeli troops there, he was quoted as saying. In his interview Mr. Sharon repeated Israeli government condemnation of the U.S. peace proposals, calling them violations of the 1978 Camp David accords with Egypt and the United States and "dangerous to Israel's national security." He said the government was "very troubled by the fact that the U.S. did not see fit to hold prior consultations with us on the proposals but did so with the Arabs." He also wanted to know why Washington made the proposals "just after our victory over the Palestinian terrorists in Lebanon."

Cairo welcomes 'positive aspects' of American plan

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Saturday welcomed the "positive aspects" of the new U.S. Middle East peace initiative and said it could provide momentum to the peace process. The announcement was made after a cabinet meeting which discussed the outcome of talks earlier in the day between President Hosni Mubarak and the visiting United States Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The announcement, read out to reporters by Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, said the cabinet had some observations on the initiative. He declined to enlarge on the statement but political sources said "observations" probably meant reservations about parts of the American proposals. These proposals, announced by President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday night, called for Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The reservations most likely to be entertained by Egypt would concern the American opposition to full Palestinian statehood. This refusal to endorse the idea of a Palestinian state was one of the points criticised earlier in the day by the leader of the opposition Liberal Socialist Party, Mustapha Kamel Murad, when he spoke to reporters after a meeting with Mr. Mubarak. The American plan and its implications were explained by Mr. Weinberger during a 70-minute discussion with President Mubarak in Alexandria during the morning. The defence secretary arrived in Egypt Friday night from Israel. The Egyptian announcement said: "A detailed study has been made of the American initiative announced by President Reagan on Sept. 1. The Egyptian cabinet, in the light of reports prepared by specialist bodies, welcomes the positive aspects of the initiative which could provide momentum to the peace process." "In the meantime the cabinet has some observations on the initiative. The government will continue studying the initiative in consultation with the United States and concerned parties in order to realise a comprehensive and just peace in the region." The cabinet announcement was the most formal welcome yet extended by an Arab state to the U.S. proposals. President Mubarak has for some time been pressing for American action to solve the overall Palestinian problem.

Kidnapped AUB official is 'alive'

BEIRUT (R) — David Dodge, kidnapped acting president of the American University of Beirut, is believed to be still alive after nearly seven weeks in captivity, the U.S. embassy said Saturday. A spokesman for the embassy declined to discuss reports for believing that Mr. Dodge remained alive but added: "The embassy is working with the university and the Lebanese and is doing everything possible to get him released." Mr. Dodge, kidnapped from the university campus in west Beirut on July 19, was the object of an intensive search. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, then engaged in delicate U.S.-sponsored negotiations over its withdrawal from Lebanon, joined the search but without results. Samir Thabet, vice-president of the university, said Friday that he also believed Mr. Dodge was alive but added that his opinion was largely based on hope. The university, spared the devastation suffered by many surrounding buildings during the two-month Israeli siege of west Beirut, was due to reopen for its autumn term next month, Mr. Thabet added.

Spanish bishops to request Pope to postpone visit

MADRID (R) — Spanish bishops agreed Saturday to recommend to Pope John Paul that he postpone his planned visit to Spain to avoid coinciding with a general election campaign, well-informed church sources said. They said that, at an emergency meeting, a majority of the bishops called for a postponement so that the visit, scheduled for Oct. 14 to 22, would avoid any political overtones. Earlier story on page 8

U.S. did not see fit to hold prior consultations with us on the proposals but did so with the Arabs." He also wanted to know why Washington made the proposals "just after our victory over the Palestinian terrorists in Lebanon."

'No even-handed approach'

Israeli officials said Friday that President Reagan's peace initiative would not affect the Begin government's actions and suggested the United States had dropped its "even-handed" role in the region. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met Friday with visiting U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger and reaffirmed Israel's rejection of the Reagan plan.

Beirut remains tense despite Israeli pullback

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli forces withdrew Saturday from at least part of an area they occupied Friday in Beirut's southern suburbs, but the atmosphere there remained tense with occasional bursts of gunfire reported. The Israelis pulled back from a position near the Kuwaiti embassy and were again concentrated near a burned-out restaurant from which they had advanced some 700 metres Friday. But leftist and Muslim militiamen on the scene told reporters they had watched Israeli soldiers moving about in a nearby group of damaged buildings also reached by the Israelis Friday. As they spoke, the militiamen came under sniper fire and dashed for cover. The Israeli advance Friday spurred the militias, which are manning the front lines following the withdrawal by Palestinian forces from Beirut, to mobilise in case of an attack. The militiamen, from the pro-Libyan Arab Socialist Union and the Shiite paramilitary organisation Amal, still held frontline positions in Ouzai Saturday. An Israeli spokesman said his soldiers had moved forward as part of a mine-clearing operation. But there had been exchanges of gunfire and a French colonel serving with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was killed Friday as he inspected a U.N. building in the area. It was still not known Saturday who had shot him. Earlier Saturday, state-run Beirut Radio said the Lebanese army was preparing to take over some of the Israeli positions in the south and southeast of Beirut as part of moves to restore government authority in the war-ravaged Lebanese capital. One of the positions was a Lebanese army barracks captured by Israel in the final stages of its tightening of military pressure to force a Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut. Other positions were on the eastern side of Beirut airport, which the Lebanese government is trying to reopen for civilian traffic after almost three months of closure. Official sources said the Israelis still sought to maintain a presence at the end of one runway. They have been using the airport to fly troops and equipment in and out of Lebanon. Beirut Radio said a security plan to get gunmen off the streets of the city was going ahead according to plan. Security forces in the southern suburbs had begun clearing barricades set up during Israel's siege of the city, the radio reported. But correspondents found leftist militia forces not only in the suburb of Ouzai on the main coastal road to the south but on the coast road further north and in the Murr Tower, a 30-storey block close to the Green Line between Muslim-dominated west Beirut and the predominantly Christian eastern sector. Human rights violations A statement from the field director in Lebanon of the British charity Oxfam said there was an urgent need for international bodies to monitor human rights violations in the Israeli-occupied south of the country. The statement said the Israelis were allowing the Lebanese Forces and the border militia units of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad to act without restraint, especially against Palestinian civilians. Ahrar said a divided stand at the meeting would only serve Israel's position of 'seeking the plan's death.

U.S. plan receives mixed media reaction

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab newspapers were split Saturday over administration "has once again proved that its policy in the Middle East is an Israeli policy," and urged Arab leaders to reject the proposals. Israel has rebuffed the plan, which also calls for a halt to Israeli settlements in the two occupied territories. The Rabat newspaper L'Opinion spoke of a "formidable evolution" in the U.S. attitude which it said contained several new elements. The Kuwaiti daily Al Rai Al Aam, which usually projects harsh criticism of U.S. policy, said careful study of the plan and a unified stand were needed at the Arab summit "so as not to allow Washington to penetrate the Arab ranks." The Egyptian semi-official Al

Qasem meets Soviet envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem conferred here Saturday with Soviet roving Ambassador Mikhail Sytenko on current international issues, recent events in the Arab region including Israel's invasion of Lebanon and Jordan's stand with regard to these developments. Also discussed were the Iraq-Iran war, and in this connection Mr. Qasem reiterated Jordan's stand vis-a-vis this war. "Jordan calls on world friendly nations to exert all efforts toward ending this war with the purpose of allowing Iraq the opportunity to contribute towards repelling dangers threatening the Arab Nation particularly Israel's expansionist aggression," Mr. Qasem said.

PLO to discuss U.S. plan in Tunis

TUNIS (Agencies) — Top Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders, scattered among eight Arab nations, were expected in Tunis for the first high-level discussion of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan. PLO sources said Saturday. They said members of the PLO's 15-man Executive Committee would meet with PLO leader Yasser Arafat at his new Tunis headquarters within 48 hours. The French news agency Agence France Presse reported the meeting would be held Saturday, but that could not be confirmed. A Palestinian source in Damascus said a delegation including members of the Executive Committee and leaders of the various Palestinian organisations left for Tunis by air Saturday. It would be the first time the Executive Committee, made up of representatives from PLO factions, had met since the evacuation of Israeli-encircled west Beirut began on Aug. 2. The Reagan proposals, which called for a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan and an end to new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, have not drawn any official response from the PLO. Israel, however, has flatly rejected the proposals. The PLO Executive Committee also has to decide whether Mr. Arafat will attend the Arab summit that opens Monday at Fez, Morocco, the PLO sources said. Mr. Arafat arrived here Friday aboard a chartered Tunis Air 727 from Athens and was greeted at the Tunis-Carthage Airport by President Habib Bourguiba and hundreds of cheering Tunisians and Palestinians. Earlier Saturday in Damascus, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam held talks here Saturday with a high-ranking Palestinian delegation.

MIDDLE EAST

Arab oil countries ensure the oil flow

By Thomas Thomson
Reuter

BAHRAIN — Arab countries in the volatile gulf region, their economies and political stability tied to oil exports, are spending billions of dollars to ensure their oil flows in war and peace.

Nearly two years of conflict between Iran and Iraq at the head of the Gulf are a stark reminder of the vulnerability of traditional tanker routes.

Now the countries whose virtually sole source of revenue is oil are looking to pipelines not only to keep their income secure but to find a cheaper way of transporting oil to the major markets in Europe and the United States.

Steel pipes crisscrossing thousands of square kilometres of Arabian desert already pump millions of barrels of oil and natural gas to the Red Sea, by-passing the Straits of Hormuz which are vulnerable to everything from ter-

rorist threat to full-scale war in the Middle East.

New pipeline

Planners in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council are working on a grandiose scheme to link the Arabian Peninsula oil exporting countries to a new 2,000 kilometre strategic pipeline running from Kuwait to the Red Sea or Indian Ocean.

The weak link in the oil transport chain for the Gulf oil countries and Iran is the Straits of Hormuz — a channel 53 kilometres wide at its narrowest point at the southeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula separating Oman from Iran.

Before the Gulf war slashed exports from Iran and Iraq and overall demand for oil fell, about 16 million barrels per day b/d of crude passed through the Straits, a quarter of all the oil used in the world.

Even now, about seven million

b/d or more than a third of total OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) output is shipped through the channel, which the late Shah of Iran labelled the West's jugular vein.

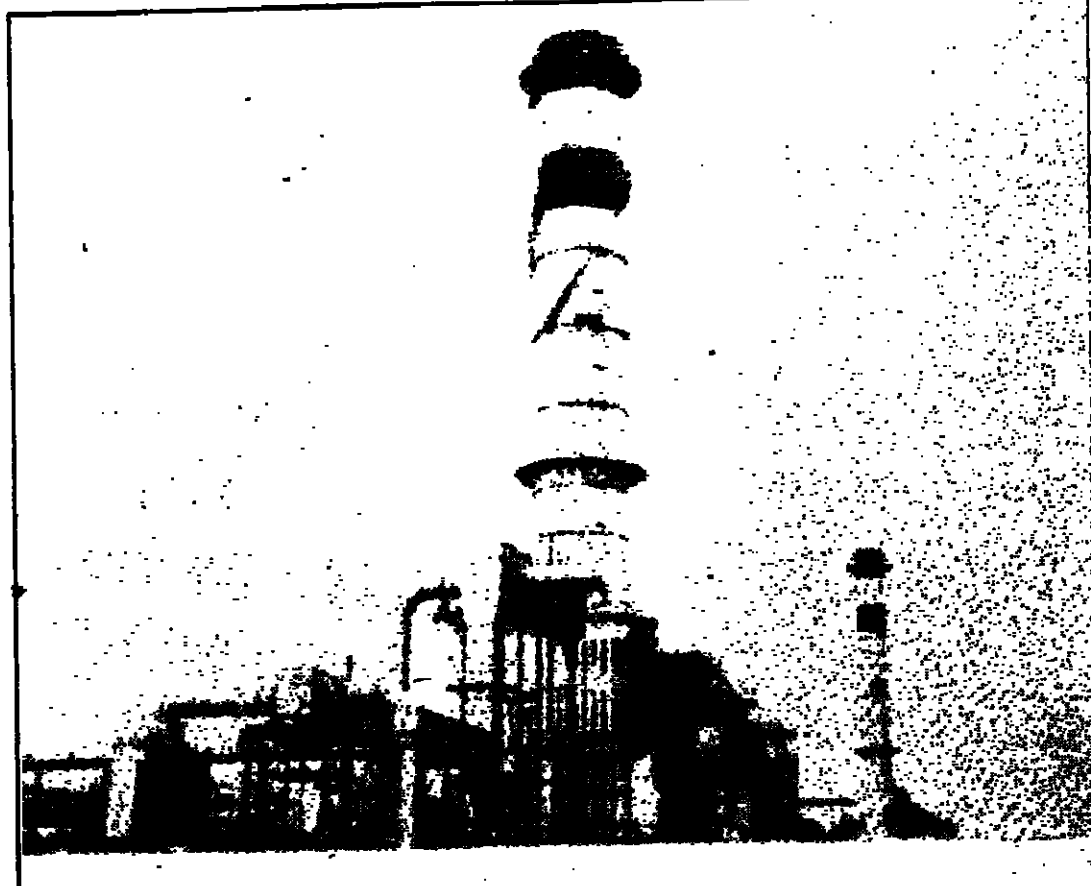
Iran exports almost two million b/d through the Straits from its Kharg Island terminal, according to industry estimates, and has held tentative discussions on building a pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean or the Black Sea.

Iraq said its forces had shelled the terminal and it was not clear what effect the attack would have.

War threat

Military experts say it would be almost impossible to close the Straits by sinking ships or dropping mines, but any risk of mines or of tankers being fired on would make insurance prohibitive and tanker owners would suspend services.

Pipelines, while not safe from enemy bombing, are more secure, they believe. Iraqi pipelines in



Yanbu Refinery is 90 per cent complete.

major fields were damaged by Iranian bombing in the early days of the Gulf war and Kuwaiti installations were also hit.

The scramble to build new pipelines, while mostly political and strategic, is also based on economics. Pipelines, despite their

vast initial cost, can cut transport costs by saving 4,000 to 10,000 kilometres on voyages to West Europe.

By a quirk of geography, Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil and natural gas exporter, has its main energy reserves on its Gulf Coast. The kingdom's major oil loading terminal is at Ras Tanurah.

The kingdom was one of the first countries to build a trunk export pipeline, with its 1,700-kilometre Tapline from Ras Tanurah to Sidon in Lebanon commissioned in 1950.

But Tapline, which has a capacity of 500,000 b/d, crosses Syria and the resulting political problems have meant the line has since 1975 been used only to supply small quantities of oil to refineries in Jordan and Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia, however, last year commissioned a 1,200-kilometre \$1.6 billion pipeline running from the Abqaiq oilfield on the Gulf Coast to its Red Sea port of Yanbu, where it feeds a huge petrochemicals complex and an export terminal.

The initial 1.85 million b/d capacity of the line will probably be increased soon to just under four million, allowing a substantial percentage of the kingdom's production to bypass the Straits of Hormuz, analysts believe. A parallel two billion dollar natural gas liquids line is to be commissioned soon.

Current Saudi output is reckoned to be around six million b/d and its sustainable capacity of the order of 12 million.

Strategic value

Iraq's pipeline from the major Kirkuk oilfields to Turkey has proved the strategic value of lines, the analysts said.

Since the Gulf war began in Sept. 1980, Iraq's oil export terminals on the Gulf have been clo-

sed and its sole export outlet is the Turkish pipeline built in 1977 which is running at an estimated 600,000 b/d, the analysts said.

Iraqi officials have said this may be expanded.

Another pipeline, built in the 1930s across Syria to Banias with a spur to Tripoli in Lebanon, was closed in April by Syria after it broke off diplomatic relations with Baghdad.

Iraq's Deputy Oil Minister, Abdul Munim Hassan Alwan, said in a recent interview his country was considering building a new pipeline to Yanbu. The cost could be roughly two billion dollars but the financing and size were still being negotiated with Saudi Arabia, he added.

The minister said tentative plans for a pipeline south to the Gulf through Kuwait—which press reports had suggested could have a capacity of up to one million b/d—had been dropped.

By far the most ambitious scheme is the Gulf Cooperation Council's idea of building a major trunk pipeline possibly from Kuwait, south to a terminal on the Red Sea, in South Yemen, or in Oman. Spurs would connect the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar and Iraq might also be connected.

The analysts said it was not clear how far the idea had progressed. Council Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara said late last year the idea needed more study.

In its favour, the analysts said, would be shared financing which could make it economically attractive.

The number of countries attached might also reduce the risk of a political dispute between any of the Arabian Peninsula countries leading to one state shutting it down, they added.

The Council groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the UAE.

Egypt's dream comes true

By Thomas Land

GENEVA — Egypt intends to blast a canal through the low hills of its Western Desert to fill the gigantic Quattara Depression, the lowest point on the African continent, with water from the Mediterranean. The scheme would produce enough electric power to fuel several cities planned for the area. It may well cost up to U.S. \$3 billion, and take a decade to complete.

First proposed early this century, the scheme would exploit the world's biggest dry basin by transforming it into a 20,000 square kilometre lake with depths of over a hundred metres below the level of the Mediterranean. The flow of the sea water towards the Depression would yield enough electric power to supply several cities, as well as a network of vast agricultural projects planned in the region. And the volume of the flow would be synchronised eventually with the level of evaporation at the new lake, theoretically assuring a continued flow, and therefore power generation for ever.

Egypt's determination to turn the promise of the Quattara Depression into simple cheap energy yields without further delay is explained by the simple economics of survival.

During the past decade, two hydro-power complexes on the Nile have provided about two-thirds of Egypt's total electricity consumption. They have enabled the country to introduce electric power to three-quarters of the villages — bringing education as well as modern medicine, and increasing food production. Yet the expansion of agricultural output still lags behind the accelerating growth of population which produces an estimated 1.2 million new consumers annually. If it is to avert disaster, Egypt must now begin to create the future conditions essential for them to earn their keep.

Hydro-power has allowed Egypt to invest the bulk of its revenues from oil production — which is now flowing at the rate of about 580,000 barrels a day — into the thriving agro-industries. Land reclamation is an essential aspect of the country's long-term economic development plan, partly to feed a population projected at 60 to 70 million by the end of this century, and partly to redress the loss of potentially fertile land to the expanding cities.

The age-old dream of Egypt's agricultural planners, to break out of the confines of the fertile Nile valley, is thus coming to fruition under the relentless pressure of population growth. Desert reclamation is an expensive business, claiming an investment of up to U.S. \$10,000 per hectare in Egypt. The country has reclaimed about 365,000 hectares over the past 20 years, and plans to bring

another 200,000 hectares under the plough by the middle of this decade, and 1.2 million hectares by the end of the century.

Quattara scheme

The Quattara scheme occupies a position of crucial importance in these plans because the cost of energy is an essential component of the price of land reclamation.

Principal areas already reclaimed in the Quattara zone include the Siwa Oasis and large parts of Bahariya and Farafra Oases. The development plans of all these regions include the establishment of major new population centres in what are at present desert areas, to be powered by energy from the Quattara complex.

A four-year feasibility study of the Quattara scheme carried out by West German consultants dismissed the reservations expressed by the World Bank, and shared in many quarters, about possible adverse effects on the environment resulting from the creation of a vast salt water lake. The consultants concluded that it would have no significant effect on the weather of the agriculturally vital Nile valley downstream.

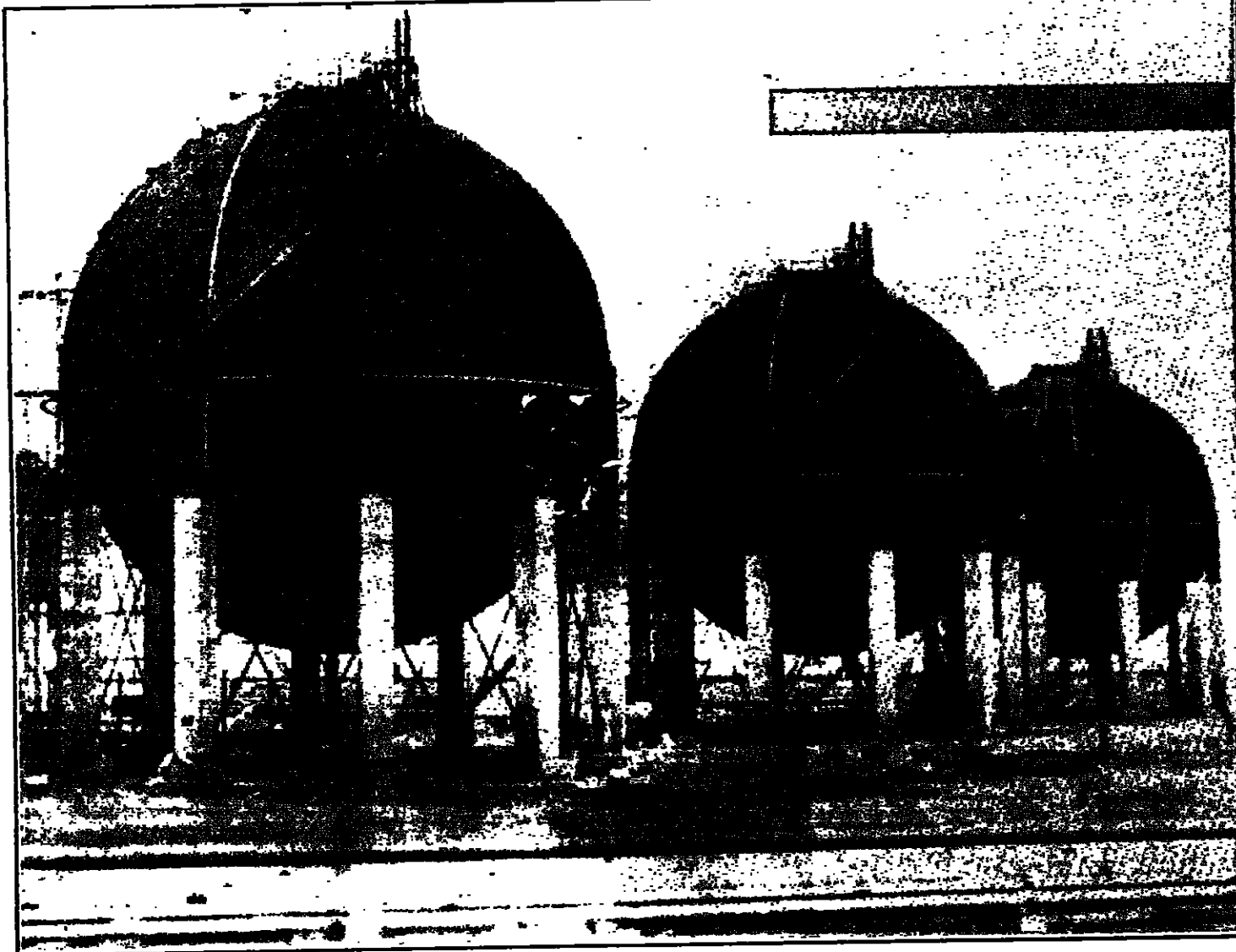
In their report, presented last year, the West German approved the project, and prescribed nuclear means of excavating the canal. Environmental considerations led to the rejection of this suggestion, however, and Egypt recently signed an agreement with Sweden for a further study exploring the non-nuclear options. Using conventional means of excavating the canal is expected to add to the cost of the project.

The new study team must start by reviewing the work already carried out by previous teams from five countries, recommending a dozen different schemes for power generation, and eight different routes for the canal. The route at present under consideration would begin at El Alamein on the coast west of Alexandria, follow a southward path blasted through low hills, and cross an optional minor reservoir before the big drop into the giant Depression.

The fresh study may well be completed in only eight months, however, because the Swedes can make use of investigations and calculations that have gone into the six volumes of the West German report. So the initial stages of the project may well get underway very soon.

Despite its ambitious scope, the Quattara scheme is expected to provide only five percent of the nation's total energy consumption by the year 2000. But the potential of that energy source as a toll for reclaiming the desert gives it a far greater significance.

— IDRC



Storage tanks at Yanbu Refinery in Saudi Arabia await final coating.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Korna
16:45 Caricatures
17:15 Children's Programme
17:45 Animals World
18:30 Local Programme
19:00 Programme Review
19:10 Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
20:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 Documentary
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Shilling Tales

RADIO JORDAN

655 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:45 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:45 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Jazz Hour
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 A World of Wind

and from 06:45 Financial Review 06:55
Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05
British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox
07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter
from America 08:00 Newsday 08:30
Jazz for the Aching 09:00 World News
09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From
Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah
and Company 09:45 World News 10:00
Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours
11:00 World News 11:05 British Press
Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45
Sports Review 12:15 Four Heads in
Harmony 12:30 Religious Service 13:00
World News 13:05 News about Britain
13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of
the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 14:30
Command Performance 15:00 World
News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Good
Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The
Tony Myster Request Show 16:30 Steeple
and Sun 17:00 Radio Newsweek
17:15 From the Promenade Concerts
18:45 Sportsworld 19:00 World News
19:15 From Our Own Correspondent
19:35 Financial Review 19:45 Letter
from America 19:55 World News 19:59
19:55 Sportsworld 20:00 World News 20:05
News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek
20:30 25 Years of Rock 21:15 The
Hobbit 21:30 Dear Mr. Shaw 22:00
World News 22:05 Commentary 22:15
Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour
22:40 The Poem itself 23:15 The Pleasure's
Yours 23:40 World News 00:00
Science in Action 00:40 Reflections
00:45 Sportsworld 01:00 World News
01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letter from
America 01:30 Diversions

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons
17:30 Issues in the News 18:00
Special English News 18:10 Words and
their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature:
People in America 18:30 Music USA
(Standards) 19:00 News and Topical
Reports 21:15 New Horizon 21:30 Issues
in the News 22:00 Special English:
News/Words and their stories 22:15 The
Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Products
USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30
Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41,520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 77009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 37777
Hays Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabal Al-Lawbdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 515261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Al-Lawbdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 61757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Assyrian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Tikhon Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Assyrian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:49 Fajr
05:14 (Sunrise) Shariq
16:18 Dhuhr
17:45 'Asr
19:20 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport tel. 22205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salam (BA)
07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:15 Agaba (RJ)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Kowat (RJ)
10:00 Dabul, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:40 Dhabur, Riyadh (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Madrid (RJ)
16:55 Agaba (RJ)
17:00 Cairo (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Paris (AF)
18:15 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
18:45 Casablanca (RJ)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
19:50 Cairo (EA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
01:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:30 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 London (BA)
07:00 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
11:20 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:30 Riyadh, Dhabur (SV)
15:00 Agaba (RJ)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:20 Jeddah (SV)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Beirut, Laraca (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:05 Kuwait (SR)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in JLD
Belgian franc 75/ 75.5
Dutch guilder 131/ 131.8
Egyptian pound 361.5/ 364.6
French franc 51/ 51.3
Iraqi dinar 622.5/ 628.6
Italian lire (for 100) 25.4/ 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100) 137.9/ 138.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1222.9/ 1226.8
Lebanese lira 74.1/ 75.5
Omani rial 1028/ 1032.6
Qatari riyal 97.5/ 98
Saudi riyal 103.6/ 103.9
Swedish crown 57.9/ 58.1
Swiss franc 169.7/ 170.7
Syrian lira 60.8/ 61.2
UAE dirham 96.8/ 97.2
U.K. sterling pound 615/ 618.7
U.S. dollar 356/ 358
W. German mark 143.5/ 144.4

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Hot and dusty weather with little drop in temperature and northerly moderate wind. In Aqaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 36, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire police 75121
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36382-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mallat, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dr. Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67127-9
Al-Mishar, J. Hussein 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Al-Ahli, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marjeh 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Nayef Al Khadra 56120

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.
Apple (Africa) 350/ 300
Apple (American) 450/ 400
Apple (Double Red) 200/ 170
Apple (Golden) 250/ 200
Apple (Japanese) 360/ 300
Apple (Local) 180/ 150
Apple (Starline) 250/ 200
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225/ 180
Beans 340/ 280
Beans (string) 280/ 200
Broad Beans 170/ 140
Cabbage 160/ 120
Carrot 140/ 100
Cauliflower (white) 200/ 160
Cherries 400/ 300
Cucumber (large) 200/ 160
Cucumber (small) 260/ 200
Eggplant (small) 200/ 160
Fava beans 150/ 100
Figs 250/ 200
Garlic 350/ 400
Grapes 210/ 160
Hot Green Pepper 180/ 150
Mellows 80/ 60
Marrow (large) 280/ 220
Marrow (small) 200/ 160
Olives 450/ 350
Onion (dry) 100/ 100
Parsley 480/ 400
Peanut (Lebanese) 450/ 400
Peanut (Syrian) 300/ 250
Potato (imported) 120/ 100
Radish 150/ 100
Red Chilies 500/ 400
Sage 450/ 380
Sweet Pepper 200/ 160
Tomato 110/ 80
Water Melon 210/ 160

Alia sponsors international aviation conference in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will be the venue for a three-day conference on "Regionalism in International Air Transportation: Cooperation and Competition," organised by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), under the auspices of Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline.

Regionalism is a concept which encourages groups of airlines and nations to work together for greater efficiency and strength to compete internationally with other regional groups.

"This event is timely, as recent problems plaguing the aviation industry have challenged the spirit of cooperation which previously characterised the development of international air transport. Economic efficiency is the goal sought by new proponents of open competition. However, there is a growing

wing consensus that both competition and cooperation are necessary means to this end and to meet the challenges facing the industry today," a spokesman for Alia said here Saturday.

During the Oct. 5-7, 1982 conference, participants representing the international airlines, civil aviation authorities, and major aviation journals will discuss a wide range of issues, including the following:

- Past experiences with regional cooperation and analysis of problems encountered.
- Multilateral structures for traffic rights, routes, rates and service: the role of regional negotiations.
- Regional cooperation in operational and technical areas.
- International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and International Air Transport Association (IATA): their relationship to regional groups.

Guest speakers addressing the conference, to be held at the Royal Cultural Centre, include His Majesty King Hussein, Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghannouch, and a host of distinguished experts from the U.S., Europe, Latin America and the Arab World.

The coming Alia MIT conference provides a unique opportunity for business leaders and airline executives to share ideas and experiences. Its objective is to explore new possibilities for the future, the spokesman said.

Professionals interested in attending the conference may contact the Alia Public Relations Department for information and registration materials, he added.

Public Works Ministry employs 26 engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has employed 26 newly graduated engineers to work on its various projects, Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri announced here Saturday.

He said that these engineers will work for the ministry for three months so that they can acquire training, and others will replace

them at the end of the three-month period for similar training.

This action has been taken in view of the great number of graduating engineers from Jordanian and other universities and because the ministry cannot absorb all the engineers at the same time, Mr. Masri said.

Jordan signs agreement with India on railway cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Indian Railways Corporation (IRC) is to help the Amman Railway Corporation (ARC) to improve its operations, in accordance with an agreement signed between the two sides here Saturday.

Under the agreement IRC will provide ARC with expertise for

operating and maintaining all its equipment, locomotives and train compartments as well as the communication and signal system, and training local cadres for carrying out the work.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Transport Ali Subaihmat and IRC's general manager.

3-week course on foreign currency starts in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-week course on dealing with foreign currency and financial market transactions opened in Amman Saturday.

Twenty participants are taking

part in the course which has been organised by the Association of Banks in Jordan.

The participants come from various Jordanian banks and local financial institutions in Jordan.

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Jordan Cooperative Organisation Director Hassan Nabulsi addressing the opening session of a two-week course organised by the Near East, North

Africa Regional Credit Association in Amman. (Petra photo)

Agricultural credit training course starts in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Near East-North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association (ARCA) opened a two-week training course here Saturday. Twenty delegates from Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Jordan are taking part in the course during which they will hear lectures on agricultural credit operations and will make field trips to Jordan Valley farms and rain-fed fields in Jerash District.

Specialists from the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) will deliver lectures on the subject.

Opening the course, JCO Director Hassan Nabulsi underlined the importance of cooperatives in promoting agricultural development and explained the JCO's role in spreading awareness

among Jordanian farmers in this field.

Also speaking at the opening session was ACC Director General Sami Sunna' who, in his capacity as the association chairman, explained its aims of developing relations and cooperation among the region's nations especially in exchanging expertise, and holding courses for people employed in specialised agricultural credit organisations.

The Amman-based association was established in 1977 and now has 30 members from Arab countries, Dr. Sunna' said. He added that the association holds close working relationships with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).

Jordanian women join men for People's Army

By Dina Matar Reuter

AMMAN — Jordanian women will have their first taste of military training in the country's recently announced People's Army.

Women have up to now largely been excluded from the Armed Forces, but Prime Minister Mudar Badran, revealing plans for the militia, invited able-bodied women between the ages of 16 and 35 to join it.

Political sources in Amman said the decision to form the citizen army reflected Jordan's anxiety over its security in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The militia was announced in July, but it was only last week that a special committee from the regular Jordanian Armed Forces filed in details.

The committee said future plans provided for military training for all citizens, capable of carrying arms. But for the moment all the

women joining the force will be volunteers.

Army recruits will also be required to join it for further military training, the committee said.

Officials here recently spoke of a possible Israeli threat to Jordan once the Lebanese crisis was resolved. They also aired their fears that nothing could deter Israeli leaders from imposing their will on Jordan by force.

King Hussein, in a speech last month marking the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne, said Jordan was a target for Israel. But he added: "Anyone who tampers with Jordan's national unity will have no mercy from me."

Just how or when the People's Army will function is still vague. But Mr. Badran said in a recent speech that its main objective was not to arm the people but to form a back-up to Jordan's regular Armed Forces, estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000 men.

The militia will be modelled on

Iraq's People's Army. Mr. Badran said its ultimate aim would be to train some 100,000 men and women in the use of arms and in guerrilla warfare.

Machine guns and rifles would be purchased for this purpose, he added, without saying when or from whom.

Officials declined comment on reports that light arms had already been distributed in towns and villages along the ceasefire line with Israel.

Jordan has 350 km (210 miles) of ceasefire line, the longest of any of Israel's neighbours, but it exercises tight restrictions on guerrilla operations across the border and no incidents have been officially reported along it for several years.

Jordan is not expected to ease these restrictions, but political sources here said the Lebanese crisis had raised tensions along the line, which could lead to guerrilla raids and possible Israeli reprisals.

Italy to finance projects in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — During the period Aug. 29-31st, 1982 discussions were held at the National Planning Council in Amman between the representatives of the Government of Italy and the Government of Jordan in order to examine the technical cooperation between the two countries in the field of development assistance.

The talks represented a concrete follow-up of the official visit to Amman of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Emilio Colombo earlier this year.

The discussions centered on projects that would be financed under the Technical Assistance Programme and others that might be executed with soft loans and export credits granted by the Government of Italy.

The on-going projects of the Italo-Jordanian Technical Assistance Programme include a Polyvalent diagnostic centre in Amman; an industrial vocational school for high/medium ele-

mentary schools in Zarqa; a bio-gas demonstration plant; an archaeological project in Jerash and educational centres in Rafaj and Ader.

Furthermore new projects were envisaged to be financed through grants and it was agreed, upon Jordan's request, to concentrate attention with priority in: a) production of fruit tree seedlings; b) printing trades technical school; c) Wadi Araba experimental farm; d) cooperation between the Italian Corporation for Electricity (ENEL) and Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). As far as the loans are concerned the Italian representative recalled the indications made by Minister Colombo and confirmed by the readiness of the Italian Government to grant \$20 million in soft loans mixed with export credits for development projects. These loans will be provided on top of the package of loans earmarked for the Aqaba Power Station.

The on-going projects of the Italo-Jordanian Technical Assistance Programme include a Polyvalent diagnostic centre in Amman; an industrial vocational school for high/medium ele-

mentary schools in Zarqa; a bio-gas demonstration plant; an archaeological project in Jerash and educational centres in Rafaj and Ader.

2-day meeting on agriculture to start

AMMAN (Petra) — Two U.N. organisations, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) will be among several regional organisations attending a two-day meeting organised by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) which is due to start here Sunday.

On the agenda is a programme prepared by a CAEU committee on Arab agricultural integration. This entails a study of Arab countries' agricultural conditions and future plans for increasing agricultural products.

Delegates representing the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development will be among those attending the meeting to be held at CAEU headquarters in Amman.

17 to train at British technical college

AMMAN (Petra) — The European Economic Community (EEC) is sponsoring a project of training 17 Jordanians from the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) at a British Technical Training College in the coming year, VTC Director Munther Al Masri announced here Saturday.

He said that the training programme is part of an agreement signed between the EEC and Jordan in 1981 with the purpose of recruiting and training vocational instructors for the VTC's Zarqa Centre.

The VTC is now preparing the 17 persons for the training programme in Britain by offering them English language courses at the British Council Centre in Amman, Mr. Masri said.

Paramedic graduates assigned posts

IRBID (Petra) — One hundred and fifty newly graduated paramedics in Irbid have been assigned posts at different hospitals and health centres in Irbid Governorate, it was announced here Saturday.

The announcement said that the graduates have specialised in the fields of pharmacy, laboratory work, anaesthesia and general health.

Awqaf ministry receives 28,000 applications for haj

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has so far received applications from 28,000 people wishing to perform pilgrimage in Mecca this year, a spokesman for the ministry said here Saturday. Of these, he said, are 2210 from Palestinian territory occupied by Israel in 1948.

The pilgrimage is to be performed towards the end of this month at the end of which Muslims worldwide celebrate Eid Al Adha.

Meanwhile, Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib Saturday inspected a camp which had been set up in Southern Shuneh in the Jordan Valley region for housing

pilgrims from the occupied Arab territories.

After the tour he said that all basic services and facilities have been provided for the camp which should be able to receive pilgrims on Thursday. A special team has been assigned the task of looking after the pilgrims on their way to Mecca and back home, he said.

Mr. Khatib was accompanied on his inspection tour by the heads of police, health, public works, telecommunications and civil defence departments in the Shuneh region as well as the town mayor and officials from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Housing Corporation director returns after Sanaa meeting

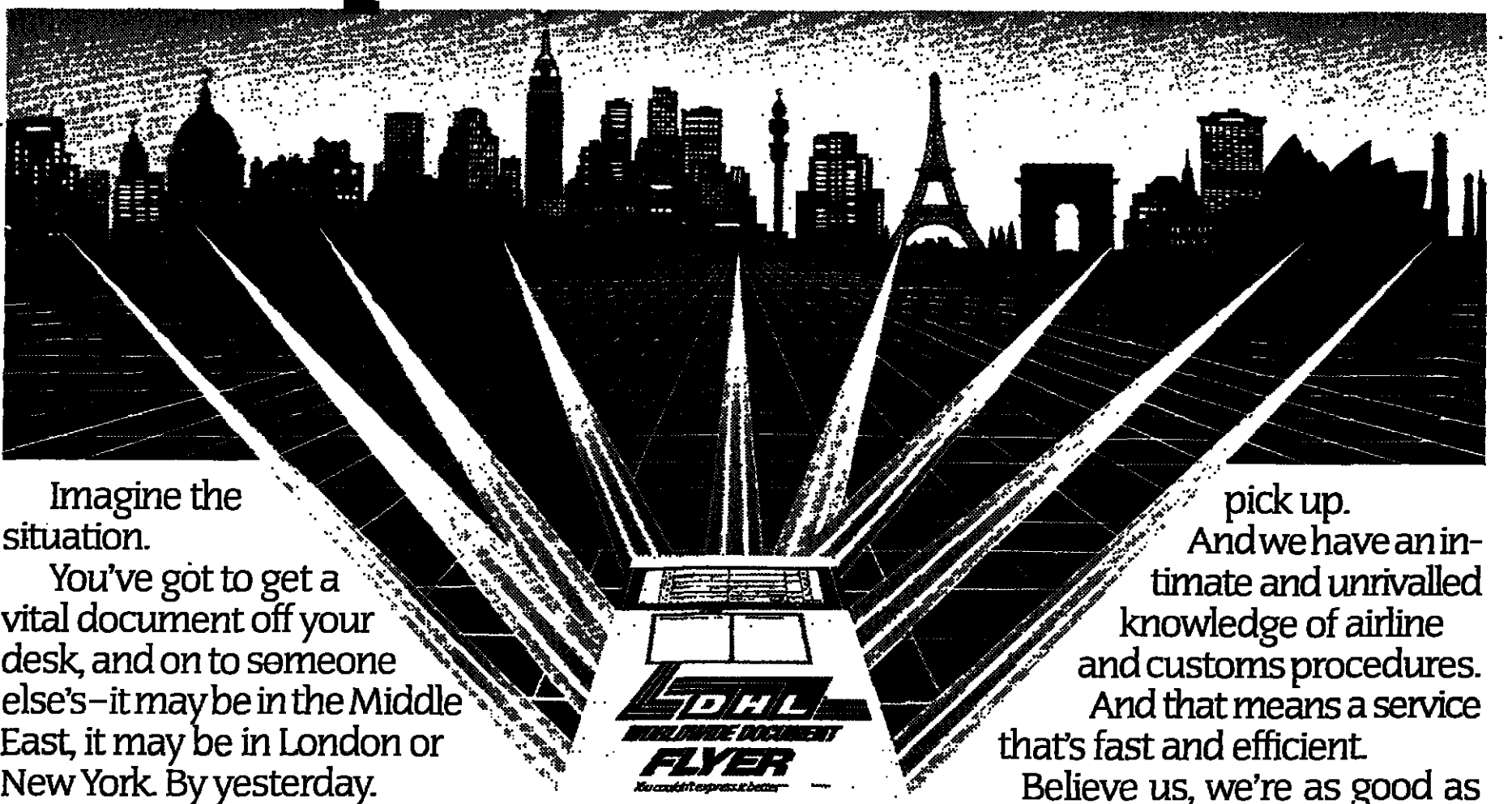
AMMAN (Petra) — Housing Corporation Director General Hamdullah Al Nabulsi returned to Amman Friday evening at the end of a visit to Sanaa, capital of North Yemen at the invitation of Yemeni Ministry of Municipalities and Housing.

During his week-long stay in Sanaa Mr. Nabulsi said he looked into measures taken by the Yem-

eni government for establishing a housing corporation and implementing housing projects. He also discussed with Yemeni housing bank and reconstruction bank officials on ways of financing these projects.

Mr. Nabulsi said he briefed Yemeni officials on the establishment of the Jordanian Housing Corporation.

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Greek premier has strong reasons to strengthen ties with the Arabs

ATHENS (R) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu is vigorously pursuing his policy of strengthening ties between Greece and the Arab World, despite accusations of anti-Semitism and doubts among his critics about the prudence of support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In his first policy speech to parliament last November, Mr. Papandreu expressed his panhellenic socialist movement's (PASOK) intention to "broaden relations with the Arab Nation which constitutes a dynamic factor in the world's course."

Mr. Papandreu upgraded the PLO information bureau to diplomatic status. He received PLO

chief Yasser Arafat as an official guest and invited Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi to visit Greece although the trip was cancelled 48 hours before he was due to arrive last April.

Mr. Papandreu has already visited Algeria and is preparing to visit Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In international circles Greece has been a faithful supporter of Arab causes in general and of the Palestinians' demand for their own state in particular.

Mr. Papandreu has stated that a condition for permitting United States military bases to remain in Greece was that they would not be used for attacks against "friendly nations."

Greece has been vehement in its

condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"We are really going through one of the most horrible moments of modern history, when Nazi crimes against the Jews, condemned in the conscience of the entire world, are today being repeated by Israel against the proud and heroic Palestinian people," the prime minister said earlier this month.

Greek support for the Palestinians has not been limited to government rhetoric condemning Israel. Trade unions and official bodies voiced their solidarity with the Palestinians. Funds, blood plasma and medical supplies were collected for the wounded in Beirut. Greek doctors flew to west

Beirut to volunteer their services to Palestinian hospitals.

Greece offered to participate in the international force overseeing the evacuation of Palestinian commandos from Beirut, was prepared to donate ships for the evacuation and has provided hospital beds for 200 to 300 wounded Palestinians due to arrive here this week.

"Previous Greek governments have always maintained friendly relations with the Arabs," Pavlos Vardinoyannis, the president of the Arab-Hellenic chamber of commerce and a former parliamentary president of the Arab relations committee, told Reuters. "But the difference with the new government's policy is that it is

more clear-cut and more pro-Arab than that of any government before," he said.

Economy and religion

Analysts believe the government is seeking improved ties with Arab states to bolster the Greek economy with Arab petrodollars and to temper Islamic support for Turkey, with which Greece is at odds over the Cyprus issue and territorial rights in the Aegean sea.

It also hopes to make Greece the bridge between its European community partners and the Middle East and North Africa.

"So far, apart from Arab thanks for Greece's support, nothing concrete has arrived," Mr. Vardinoyannis commented.

The chairman of the Hellenic Organisation for the Promotion of Exports (HOPE), Spyros Haritos, said Greek exports to Arab countries amounted to 21 per cent of the total in 1977 but had only risen to 26 per cent in 1981.

Greece is trying to reduce its balance of trade deficit by increasing exports to the Arab World, securing more work for its construction companies there and reducing oil imports.

According to HOPE, promising export growth areas are plastics, pharmaceuticals, building materials and agricultural products.

Greece has an advantage in its proximity to the Middle East and North Africa and the presence of Greek communities in Arab countries.

But Greek products and services would find favour in Arab markets only if they could compete in quality and price with those of other countries, according to Mohammed El Sayed, the representative of the Arab League in Greece.

Critics of the Arab policy say business has not improved beyond and expected rate of increase and that Greece has frightened away businessmen who are Israeli sympathisers.

Reports abound in the business community of cancelled U.S. orders for textiles and shoes and a number of Greek shipowners have complained, privately that Jewish-owned firms have been excluding Greek and Cypriot ships from chartering negotiations.

Some Greeks and Jews say that anti-Semitism has increased, particularly in the media. The conservative main opposition party accused the government of turning Greece into a centre of violent anti-Semitism.

Western diplomatic observers have also expressed reservations about the government's Arab policy. One observer commented that little or no economic benefit appeared to have resulted, and that the chances of real help from the Arabs in the event of a dispute with Turkey were "virtually nil."

"Nevertheless, the Arabs are for the most part well disposed towards Greece," the observer said.

He added: "Due to their lack of unity, however, you can't play one card and expect to please them all. They are sharp businessmen and if Greece wants to improve her economic ties with them she will have to be competitive."

The proof is in the frontier

IT IS NO accident that while the United States produces a refreshing set of Middle East peace proposals geared to satisfying the Israeli need for security and the Palestinian need for an end to political disenfranchisement, the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Ariel Sharon, is talking overtime about "special arrangements" to keep southern Lebanon under Israel's direct or indirect control. We had always suspected that Israel's professed obsession with its own "security" was something of a smokescreen for broader, more sinister ambitions in the Middle East. We now see this being manifested. The United States is offering proposals that would put Israeli security at the centre of all that happens in this part of the world as an overall Arab-Israeli peace is achieved. Israel not only rejects these approaches, but presses ahead with its desire to assert itself by force upon neighbouring Arab states.

Mr. Reagan, the American president who has suddenly reverted to the proper role of the American president and dropped his role as

the American-Israeli president, has, probably without knowing it, offered a territorial definition of Zionism that we in the Arab World have been asking for since somewhere around 1896. Mr. Reagan's definition places the state of Israel within its 1967 border, in return for Arab recognition of its political legitimacy. If such a trade-off is to succeed in bringing peace to the Middle East, the Israelis will have to come to terms with the fact that if Stephen Solarz and Daniel Moynihan can live comfortably with an expansionist, predatory Israeli state that feeds off occupied Arab territory, the rest of the world cannot. Thus, while Mr. Reagan suggests a possibly fair frontier within which Israel may aspire to live in genuine peace with the Palestinians and the rest of the Arabs, the Israeli defence minister is off in the north pushing the Israeli frontier well up into the land of Lebanon. Mr. Reagan's proposals suggest that the United States will not put up with such Israeli expansionism for long. We look forward eagerly for some proof that this is, indeed, the case. Go get 'em, Ron.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: PLO, the summit and a historic decision

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership has supposedly started its consideration of the U.S. initiative in Tunisia as of Saturday. The initiative will undoubtedly be the main issue before the Fez Arab summit due to open next Monday.

It is natural that the decision to be reached by the PLO regarding the initiative will be a historic one; and in its light, the course of Palestinian activity will be decided. Such a decision is essential in crystallizing the unified Arab action at the present stage.

Nevertheless, the decision will be a significant denominator of the future awaiting the U.S. initiative and in conclusion an important directive on what is to be done to uplift the Israeli grasp of the occupied Palestinian territories, the liberation of which being a necessary guarantee for the Palestinian people.

On this basis, the evaluation of the U.S. initiative must depend on the answers to several questions, the most important of which is whether it calls for the uplifting of the Israeli grasp off the

occupied Palestinian territories. According to President Reagan's speech, the answer to this question is in the affirmative; and consequently, the status of Jerusalem which Israel has unilaterally brought down to it is unacceptable.

Arabs should have their say in the future of the two parts of the city through negotiations.

The PLO leadership has all the courage to make their historic decision regarding the U.S. initiative unaffected by pressures and on a solid basis, making full use of its past experiences and its concern for the future of the Palestinian people.

The only remaining bet for Begin and his clique after rejecting the American initiative lies in their hope that the PLO will adopt a similar stand, saving Israel from the trouble at confrontation with the U.S., probably an unprecedented move in the history of American-Israeli relations.

At the Arab summit level, the decision the summit will take regarding the initiative will also be a historic one. It will naturally not contradict the Palestinian one.

Al Dustour: Israel's concept of peace

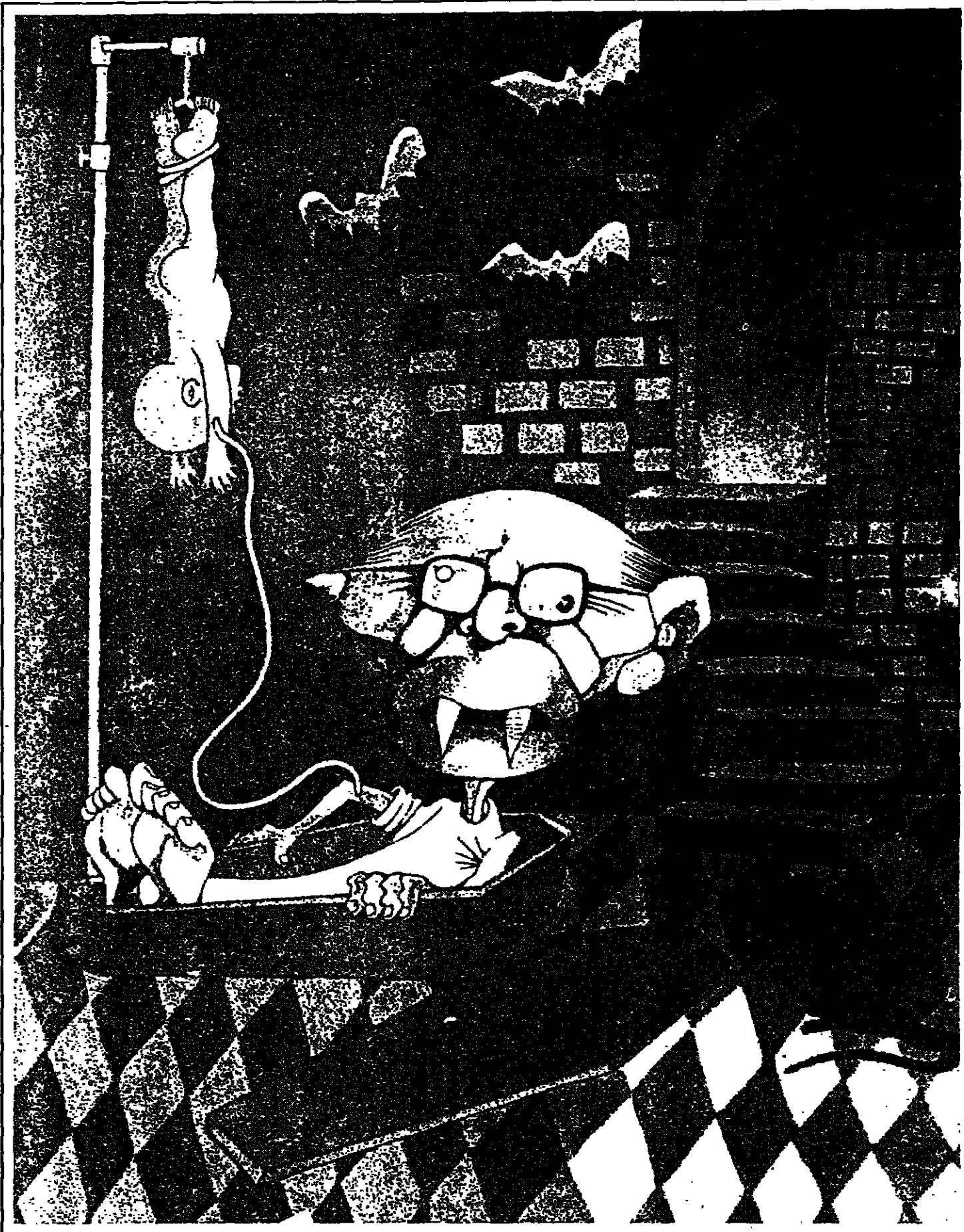
The Israeli reply to President Reagan's initiative emphasised several facts among which stands out Israel's intention not to allow the U.S., as a superpower, to play the mediator in the search for a just settlement and durable peace in the Middle East. Another fact is that Israel does not wish for Washington to have a permanent perspective for peace and justice, but an attitude subject to Israel's wishes and its expansionist plans.

We have always tried to present the true nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict to the world community and to expose Israel's concept of peace and security. Sometimes our attempts met with success, others failure; but the negative Israeli response to President Reagan's initiative puts the whole world before the Israeli intentions based on

aggression, expansion and the seizure of other people's territories by force. In this sense, Arab co-ordination at this stage is not only necessary but also helpful to a great extent.

The American initiative, with the positive aspects it included, puts Israel before the choice between keeping the occupied territories on the one hand and peace on the other, the latter being constantly rejected by the Israeli leaderships.

Israel has always made its bet on constant American support for its military superiority. But the U.S., as a superpower with great interests in the area, has its responsibilities for peace in the region, as part of world peace, and has its commitments for carrying out such responsibilities.



Will the Beagle Islands be the next Falklands?

By Mary Helen Spooner
recently in Puerto Williams

PATRICIO QUELIN is an 18-year-old student who has spent most of his life in a potential war zone. Fourteen years ago, the Chilean Agriculture Ministry sent his father and five other families to raise sheep and cattle on the remote island of Picton, claimed by both Chile and Argentina, which is located at the opening of the Beagle Channel.

Once a week a boat arrives from Puerto Williams, the Chilean naval base located on nearby Navarino Island. Picton has several miles of dirt roads, a small airstrip, four houses, approximately 1,200 sheep and 70 to 80 head of cattle. Of the half dozen Chilean peasant families originally employed on Picton, only the Quelins have remained. If the Quelins are not precisely a Chilean equivalent of the Falkland Islanders, they are pioneers of sorts and their presence on Picton is not without strategic value.

Picton, which measures roughly 12 miles long and six miles wide, is one of three crucially located islets claimed by both Chile and Argentina. This dispute ensured Chile remained relatively pro-British throughout the Falklands crisis, and it continues to make Chile and Argentina treat each other more as enemies than neighbours.

During the 1880s, Picton, Len-

nox, Nueva and the surrounding areas were the site of a gold rush that drew as many as 300 miners. Today, the islands' chief value lies in the sovereignty rights their ownership projects over the Beagle Channel to the west and Antarctic continent to the south. Possession of the islands means control not only of the sea passage between the South Atlantic and the South Pacific, but over the region's probable oil and mineral reserves.

From his Picton home Patricio Quelín has watched Argentine ships enter the channel many times. He noted, however, that fewer Argentine vessels were around during the South Atlantic war. He maintains that no Argentine has ever set foot on Picton during his family's tenure and that the Quelins' lives have never been touched by any threat of war.

Queen Elizabeth was asked to mediate in 1971 under the terms of a treaty signed between Chile and Argentina in 1902. The case was referred to five judges of the International Court of Justice and the British government adopted the ruling, in favour of Chile, when it was made in 1977. Argentina, however, rejected the award.

In the increasing tension of the time it was feared that Argentina was about to go to war, whereupon President Jimmy Carter asked the Vatican to intervene. The Vatican accepted, but has

After the Falklands invasion, the Chilean residents of three Beagle Channel islands fear that they could become Argentina's next target.

since made it clear that it finds the task difficult.

Argentine officials have suggested that any Vatican proposal could be subjected to a national plebiscite, while Sr. Rene Rojas, Chile's foreign minister, has mentioned the possibility of referring certain aspects to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Fears of attack

In order to shore up its claim to Picton, Lennox and Nueva, the Chilean government has sought to develop economic activity on the islands and in the surrounding area. The Argentine invasion of the Falklands this year raised Chilean fears that the Beagle Channel could come under attack as well.

The raising of livestock on Picton is part of a Chilean Agriculture Ministry project called Estancia Soberania, or "Sov-

ereignty Ranch," which also includes sheep and cattle ranching on the coast of Navarino Island. The workers receive a monthly salary of about 16,000 pesos (\$252) — good pay by Chilean rural standards — plus housing, fuel and services.

The financial returns from the Estancia Soberania are fairly insignificant: the beef produced is all consumed locally, while the wool is sent for marketing to Punta Arenas, the provincial capital on the Chilean mainland.

"The wool is not even of a very good quality," said an agricultural agent in Puerto Williams. He speculated that at some future date the government might sell low-priced land in the area to small farmers, or put tracts up for bids to international developers. For the present, he said, the Estancia Soberania was fulfilling its main purpose of lending a Chilean presence to the area.

Most of the approximately 1,300 inhabitants of Puerto Williams and the surrounding area are naval personnel and their families. Over the years, however, the civilian population has slowly increased.

Nearly six years ago a crabmeat packing plant was opened a few miles west of Puerto Williams on Navarino Island. At peak production the plant employs 200 workers and produces approximately 500 tonnes of crabmeat annually. The plant's activity has been reduced in line with the fall in demand affecting Chile's fishing industry, but Sr. Ernesto Rivas, the plant's manager, insists the area has considerable economic potential.

Puerto Williams itself attracts a few tourists, with commercial flights from Punta Arenas three times a week. Commander Frederick Corthorn, the military governor of the region, spoke enthusiastically of plans to construct a mile-long ski slope and install a permanent ski lift.

According to Commander Corthorn, Puerto Williams is slowly becoming more self-sufficient and less dependent on supplies from the Chilean mainland. Long-term residents recall the days before 1978 when they and residents of the Argentine naval base Ushuaia, which faces Navarino on the southern coast of Tierra Del Fuego, would travel freely back and forth across the Beagle Channel to

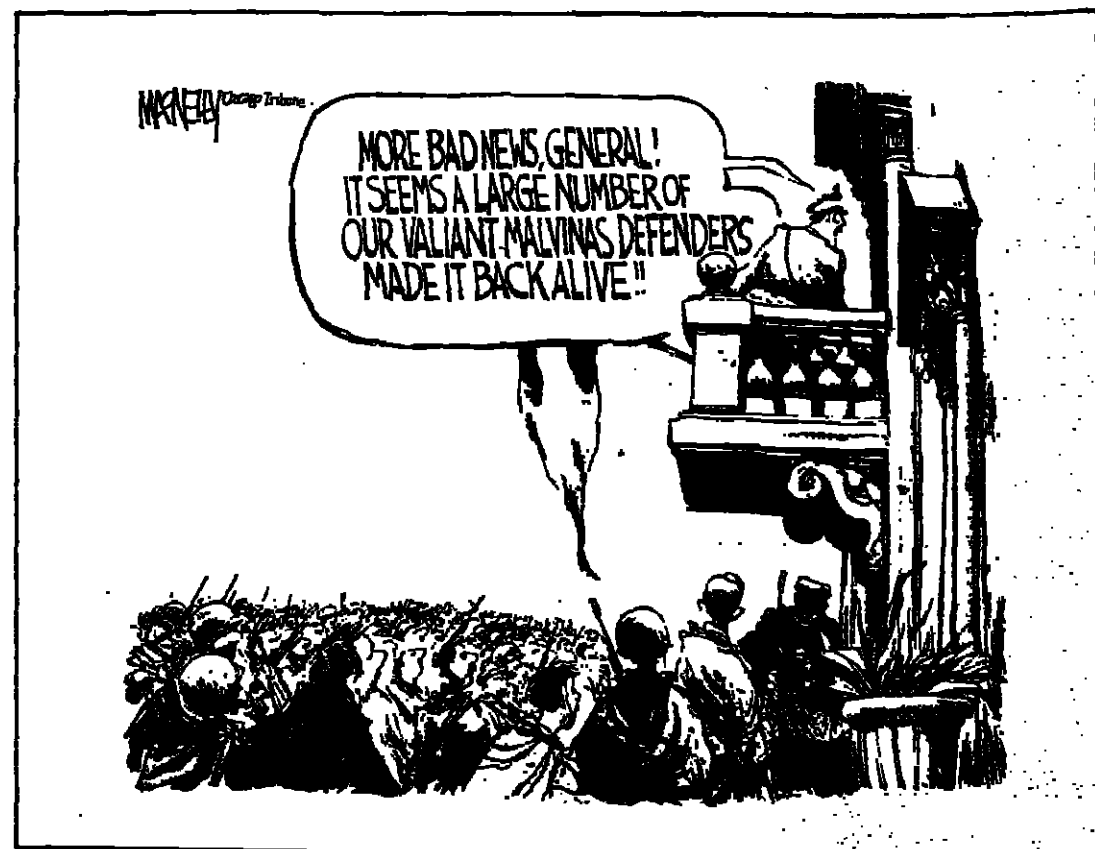
shop, trade and visit.

Despite its location in a sensitive and strategic area, Puerto Williams exudes a hearty, frontier-like atmosphere reminiscent of the old West in the United States, minus the violence. The region's rich Indian history

and undiscovered archaeological treasures have turned many inhabitants into amateur archaeologists. During the South Atlantic dispute life in the area continued more or less normally, according to the area's residents. "We know from seeing the

Argentine invasion of the Falklands that this area could be next," a resident said. "But what can we do but wait and hope that the Papal mediation is successful?"

— Financial Times news feature



New drug provides heart transplants with a new lease of life

By Stephen Powell
Reader

BRIGHTON, England — Transplant surgeons, buoyed by the success of a new drug, are predicting a big increase in the number of transplants and a major international trade in human organs.

In the pioneering days of South Africa's Christian Barnard, heart transplant surgery acquired great glamour and mystique. But many patients died and the technique fell from favour.

In the last few years, however, heart transplants have had a new lease of life, thanks to medical advances which include the drug cyclosporin A.

The new drug was the main talking point among delegates at the ninth international congress of the Transplantation Society, held here last week.

They said cyclosporin had made a big contribution to the problem which has faced surgeons from the outset — the rejection of the transplanted organ by the patient's body.

The drug is a natural fungal compound. It prevents production of those white cells that cause rejection. But unlike earlier anti-rejection drugs, it does not kill the white cells that protect the patient from infection.

Cyclosporin has been in experimental use since 1979. The Brighton congress was the first to hear detailed reports on the higher success rates it has brought.

Professor Norman Shumway of Stanford University, California, said that with cyclosporin three-quarters of his heart transplant patients were living at least one year.

"This is 10 to 15 per cent higher," he said.

Dr. Shumway, regarded by colleagues as the world's leading authority on heart transplants, told Reuters: "Everybody is celebrating the use of cyclosporin, in kidney transplants, bone marrow and also hearts. It appears that its early promise has been fully realised."

Scientists do not understand why cyclosporin is effective, but this sort of problem is not new in medicine.

"Nothing is understood about anaesthesia," said Dr. Shumway, "and it's been in use since 1846."

His unit has performed 250 heart transplants since 1968, a third of all the heart transplants in the world. It has higher success rates than any other hospital.

Dr. Shumway said his unit would continue doing heart transplants at the present rate of 20 to 25 a year, but he forecast expansion elsewhere, both in the Uni-

ted States and Europe.

He said European surgeons who had studied transplant techniques at his Stanford unit would soon help to set up new heart trans-

plants at Paris and Munich also studied at the Californian hospital.

Stanford is now pioneering heart-lung transplants. According

working life.

Although heart transplants are growing in number, they are still comparatively rare. The most commonly transplanted organs are kidneys.

According to Prof. Paul Terasaki, American president of the Transplantation Society, about 64,000 kidney transplants have been performed worldwide.

Success rates are now very high. Dr. David Sutherland of the University of Minnesota hospital in Minneapolis said the success rate there for kidney transplants was 75 to 80 per cent for organs taken from corpses.

It reached 95 per cent for kidneys donated by a living relative to a brother or sister.

Kidneys have now been kept for up to 63 hours before use, and Professor Terasaki sees great scope for expansion of international trade in kidneys.

He said 77 kidneys have already been flown from the United States to Japan for transplants, but such trans-oceanic trade is still in its infancy.

According to Professor Terasaki, the transplantation society would like to develop an international exchange of organs on a big scale.

"You only need two things," he said. "Good computers and good telephones, and aeroplanes of course."

He conceded that there would be some problems, particularly over payment. Countries such as Britain have state-run national health services and do not pay for parts of the human body.

Although cyclosporin promises to make transplants cheaper, money is still an important issue in the transplant field.

In the United States a heart transplant costs about \$60,000, in

Britain about \$30,000.

Transplant surgery is still a preserve of the richer countries and of the 1,000 delegates at Brighton only a tiny handful were from the Third World. Black Africa was represented by just one delegate, from Nigeria.

Doctors in economically-troubled Britain say there is concern at the two heart transplant centres, at Papworth and Harfield, over the future of funding for their work.

The general mood in Brighton was optimistic, but surgeons cautioned that transplants would probably always present bigger problems than more conventional surgery.

Professor Shumway said: "It's still kind of a tricky business. The post-operative phase is an unending vigil, no matter how many years it is. A patient can reject 10 years later."

Cyclosporin had made a big contribution to the problem which has faced surgeons from the outset—the rejection of the transplanted organ by the patient's body.

transplant centres in Brussels and in Groningen in The Netherlands. Stanford has played a central role in passing on expertise — doctors who set up the existing

to Dr. Shumway, seven such transplants have been performed and four patients are still alive. One has lived for 18 months since the operation and leads an active

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Manchester United stumbles, City takes control of first division

LONDON (R) — Manchester City took over at the top of the English first division Saturday despite losing England goalkeeper Joe Corrigan in the third minute of their match against Watford.

Fullback Bobby McDonald took over in goal and performed so well that City were able to push forward to score the only goal of the game through substitute Denis Tueart in the 76th minute.

First division newcomers Watford, with maximum points from their opening two games, would have gone to the top had they salvaged a point from their trip to Maine Road.

Manchester United's brief flirtation with the division lead table was ended by a 3-1 defeat at West Bromwich Albion.

England midfielder star Bryan Robson put United ahead in the 36th minute but West Brom, 5-0 conquerors of Brighton earlier in the week, stormed back with second half goals from Dave Bennett, Peter Eastoe, their new signing from Everton, and Ally Brown.

Champions Liverpool cruised

into third spot in the table behind Manchester City and Swansea with another highly efficient performance against Arsenal in London. They won 2-0.

Liverpool's marksmen were Dave Hodgson, a £450,000 (£587,500) off season buy from Middlesbrough, and long serving England fullback Phil Neal.

Swansea, who made a great start to their first season in division one last year, are again going well. Former England striker Bob Latchford scored a hat trick in their 4-0 rout of first division newcomers Norwich.

They are one of three clubs, the others are Liverpool and Sunderland, 1-0 winners over West Ham, on seven points, two adrift of Manchester City.

The first division's 11 matches produced 36 goals, eight of them coming in a thriller at Luton where the newly-promoted second division champions gained their first win in the top flight at the expense of Notts County.

Paul Walsh, bought from Charlton during the summer, scored a

hat trick, his first goals for Luton, in a 5-3 win.

It was a good day for new boys. Justin Fashanu, on a month's loan from Nottingham Forest to Southampton, scored the only goal in the bottom of the table clash with European Champions Aston Villa.

Villa have conceded nine goals in their first three League matches and have yet to score themselves.

Forest, European Champions in 1978 and 1979, did not appear to miss Fashanu. They thrashed Brighton 4-0, two of their goals coming from Scottish international Ian Wallace.

Football Association (F.A.) Cup holders Tottenham completed a sorry day for London clubs by losing 3-1 at Everton.

Kevin Sheedy, a pre-season buy from Liverpool, gave Everton the lead in the seventh minute and further goals came from Billy Wright, in the 17th minute, and Steve McMahon, after 34 minutes.

Tottenham's consolation goal came from Scottish striker Steve Archibald.

England skipper Kevin Keegan's honeymoon with second division Newcastle was interrupted. Keegan scored in each of his first two games for the second division club, but Saturday he was unable to hit the target as Newcastle went down 3-1 at Bolton.

Sheffield Wednesday, who narrowly missed out on promotion last year, took over at the top from Newcastle by winning 3-0 at Charlton.

Rangers' Swedish international Robert Prytz hit the opening goal of the Scottish Premier League programme against Motherwell, but the man of the day was former Leicester manager Jock Wallace.

He made some clever tactical changes at halftime and Motherwell, who trailed 2-0 midway through the second half, scored twice in the last 15 minutes through Bruce Clelland and Joe Carson to force a draw.

Prytz had given Rangers the lead from the penalty spot in the seventh minute and Ian Redford netted their second.

32 countries to compete in World Cup golf

NEW YORK (R) — Just 32 countries will compete in the 29th World Cup Golf Tournament at Acapulco, Mexico, from December 2-5, the International Golf Association (IGA) announced Saturday.

Under a new format this year, there will be regional qualifying tournaments in three areas, the Americas, Europe and Asia.

IGA Executive Director John Ross said the reason for the qualifying is to reduce the size of the field, which with 52 countries last year was found to be unwieldy.

The Americas zone qualifying will be held at the Lagunita Country Club course in Caracas, Venezuela, September 9-10. Eight countries will vie for three places in the World Cup finals.

The European zone qualifying will be staged at the golf club of Keerbergen, Belgium, September 18-19. Twelve nations will compete for four places.

The Asian zone qualifying is at the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club October 8-9. Nine countries will play for three places in the finals.

IAAF Congress approves of financial rewards for athletes

ATHENS (R) — Laws that will enable track-and-field athletes to gain financial reward from their sport were endorsed by overwhelming majorities at the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Congress here Saturday.

Despite strong East European opposition, delegates agreed the setting up of trust funds which will enable athletes to benefit from sponsorship and advertising deals, made while they are competing, when they leave the sport.

Approval was also given to a new type of competition, an IAAF permit meeting. The rules governing these meetings allow national federations to receive payment for the participation of certain athletes, in effect appearance money.

Artur Takac, chairman of the working group which put forward proposals on permit meetings, confirmed that the money received for competing at these meetings could go into an athlete's fund.

Trust funds which will be controlled by national federations

were approved in principle at the IAAF Congress in Rome a year ago and are already in operation in some countries. They were endorsed Saturday by 367 votes to 16.

The setting up of permit meetings, a move which the IAAF hope will help them control the increasing number of invitation meetings, was also passed by a handsome majority—386 for, 24 against.

Under the trust funds, athletes will be able to draw money to help with their training and other expenses when they are competing and then when they leave the sport by retiring or becoming ineligible they will be allowed to take the balance of the fund.

Opposition had been expected to letting an athlete who became ineligible, possibly for a doping offence, collect the balance from his fund. However, this would be difficult to enforce in law and only a Japanese delegate touched on the matter.

There was considerable opposition, though, from East European delegates to the whole concept of trust funds and permit

meetings. They pressed for the debate to be continued at the IAAF council meeting in Helsinki in December.

Soviet delegate Anatoly Efimenko said he was concerned that "the fundamental principles of amateur sport" would be contravened and the IAAF were "opening the doors to commercialisation and professionalism."

But perhaps the most persuasive contribution came from British delegate Andy Norman speaking in favour of trust funds and permit meetings.

He warned that if the proposals were not adopted the IAAF would be in danger of losing control of the sport.

He said: "We shall have a split, a hiving off of the best runners into some group or association controlled by outside interests."

Britain is one of the countries where trust funds have already been established. Olympic Champions Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett have in the past 12 months entered into lucrative advertising deals.

Drogan, Jones claim world cycling titles

GOODWOOD, England (R) — Bernd Drogan of East Germany and Mandy Jones of Britain captured the men's amateur and women's world road race cycling titles with spectacular solo rides here Saturday.

Drogan made his courageous but successful break for home 45 kilometres from the end of the men's event after Jones had powered unchallenged to the women's crown earlier in the day.

Drogan, 26, a member of the victorious East German time trial team of 1979 and 1981, certainly

deserved to add a gold medal to the road bronze he won three years ago.

He was among an eight-rider break which accelerated away from the main bunch as early as the third lap of the 12-lap 183.4 km test.

Drogan then decided to make his last telling effort at the start of the 10th lap of the sun-drenched undulating circuit. And by the time he arrived at the finishing line he was 44 seconds clear of the chasing group, which had dwindled to five.

The pack swallowed up the quintet which included defending champion Andrei Veremikov of the Soviet Union on the penultimate lap, but Drogan did not meet the same fate.

Using his last reserves of energy, Drogan battled up the tiling final two-kilometre climb to the line and finished just eight seconds clear of his rivals, who were led home by Francis Vermaelen of Belgium.

Swiss Jurg Bruggmann took third place in the mass sprint for the two medals from Andrzej Seredix of Poland.

Drogan, who clocked four hours 17 minutes 48 seconds, became the first East German to win the individual road event since Bernhard Eckstein in 1968.

Jones, 20, was the first home road champion since Beryl Burton and Graham Webb swept to double gold five years ago.

McEnroe, Navratilova crawl to U.S. Tennis Open third round

NEW YORK (R) — John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova, the tournament's top-seeded single players, both survived first-set tiebreaker scares to advance to the third round of the United States Open Tennis Championships Friday.

McEnroe, battling against a swirling wind and an unruly crowd, won his second-round match 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 over Marty Davis, ranked 105th in the world.

Navratilova beat Jill Davis of the United States 7-6, 6-1. It was Navratilova's 39th consecutive victory.

McEnroe, who has had a comparatively poor showing on the tournament circuit this year, commented after his win: "I played a little better this time out."

McEnroe then expressed con-

cern about his next match against Vince Van Patten, son of American television star Dick Van Patten.

"I lost to Vinny in Tokyo in a tournament last year, and this year in the same place during an exhibition. It will be a tough match," he said.

Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors kept pace with McEnroe by sweeping past American Hank Pfister 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Roscoe Tanner, despite serving 23 aces, went out 6-7, 7-6, 4-6, 7-5, 7-6 in a hard-hitting match against black American Chip Hooper.

Steve Denton, another American with a blistering serve, upheld his reputation by crushing Claudio Panatta of Italy 6-3, 6-2, 7-6. Denton, the number 12 seed, hit 14 aces and won seven of his 15 service games to love.

Jaime Fillol of Chile battled for over four hours before subduing 21-year-old South African Freddie Sauer, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6. The fifth set tiebreaker was decided 7-3 in points.

Romanian Ilie Nastase, the 1972 U.S. Open champion, was

relegated to an outside court and complained about noise from nearby food stalls. At one stage during the first set, the volatile Nastase walked to a boundary fence and started to climb over.

He was persuaded to return to the court where he showed some of the flashes of his former brilliance in beating American Terry Moor 6-3, 6-4, 7-6. He won the decisive tiebreaker set 11-9 when Moor netted a backhand on the fourth match point.

South African Johan Kriek blunted American victor Amey's big serves with solid returns but still needed all of his noted court speed and agility in earning a 7-6, 7-5, 7-5 decision. Kriek, seeded 10th, is ranked 13th in the world.

Sixth-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia, U.S. Open finalist in 1977, joined Navratilova in the third round with a 7-6, 6-4 triumph over American Sandra Lee Collins.

Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, losing finalist in the 1980 U.S. Open, got off to a slow start before ousting Anne White of the United States 7-6, 6-2.

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Jordan Electricity announces the issuing of Amendment letter No. (3) covering clarification and modification of certain general conditions of the a/m two tenders.

Tenderers who obtained documents of these tenders are requested to collect the amendment letter from Tenders Section, Purchasing Dept. of JEA.

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION FOR CLEANING QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Civil Aviation Authority invites international cleaning companies and local cleaning companies associated with foreign firms, who are qualified and experienced in the cleaning of international airports, to participate in this announcement for pre-qualification for the cleaning of Queen Alia International Airport.

SCOPE OF WORK

Work includes cleaning airport buildings, outdoor areas, pest control and maintenance of sanitary facilities.

APPROXIMATE AREA

Indoors 70000 M²
Outdoors 10000 M² plus roads

Cleaning firms interested in submitting offers are invited to collect pre-qualification documents from the Civil Aviation Authority - Marka, opposite Military Hospital.

Documents should be returned duly completed and signed, together with supporting data not later than Sept. 20, 1982.

DE LUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of two bedrooms, salon and accessories. Newly furnished - with telephone.

Location: Jabal Amman, 5th Circle, near Shukri Salon.

Tel. 814969

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN FACULTY OF ARTS THE LANGUAGE CENTRE

COURSES IN ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan will offer courses in Modern Standard Arabic for members of the foreign community in Amman. The courses will start on Sept. 18, 1982 and will last for 16 weeks. Classes will meet three days a week from 5:30 to 7:10 p.m. (i.e., 6 class hours per week). The course fee is JD 35.00.

Those interested should contact the Language Centre for preliminary registration as soon as possible at 843555, extension 1441.

Working hours are 8:00-1:00 and 2:00-5:00 Saturday - Wednesday.

In addition, the Centre will continue to offer its 20-hour a week courses in Arabic for speakers of other languages. The fee for these courses is JD 100.00 per semester.

**Dr. Muhammad H. Ibrahim,
Director,
The Language Centre**

FURNISHED APARTMENT

Three bedrooms, salon, sitting, dining room, three bathrooms and modern kitchen, with separate entrance and garden, provided with central heating.

Location: Jabal Amman, between the 4th and 5th Circle, near Amon Hotel.

Telephone: 41584

REQUIRED

New established Co., needs part-time woman or man with excellent English, typing and teleprinting, sales man is preferred.

Please contact 69448, Mr. Ibrahim.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Flat consists of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, aluminium veranda serving as sitting room, bathroom, storage room with central heating, hot water, new furniture, telephone, colour TV and video.

Location: Al Hussein Housing Estate
Call Tel: 43232

FLAT FOR RENT

Large ground floor (unfurnished) flat located in the top residential area at Jabal Amman, opposite Qasr Al Halabat, available for rent from Oct. 1982. The flat consists of 3 bedrooms, large salon, living room & TV room plus other facilities.

For further information, please call 811790

TO LET

Three furnished apartments, one, two, and three bedrooms; modern kitchen, wall to wall paper, telephone and parking available.

Location: Jabal Amman
Please contact Tel. 63742

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN Next meeting for registration

at the **REGENCY PALACE HOTEL**
(Sheraton)

Wednesday 8th Sept., 1982
at 10 a.m.

Coffee - book stall - creche

All British & Commonwealth nationals welcome.

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Europeans refuse to meet Buckley

NEW YORK (R) — Britain, France, West Germany and Italy are refusing to meet U.S. Under-Secretary of State James Buckley on the dispute over the Soviet gas pipeline because they want an American of higher rank, the New York Times said Saturday.

The Times said Mr. Buckley was to have headed an American delegation which was to have flown to Europe this weekend.

Asked to comment on the report, a State Department spokeswoman told Reuters: "Mr. Buckley didn't have any plans to go to Europe."

The Times said the decision by the four not to meet Mr. Buckley would set back by at least several days a renewed mediation effort that was to have started early next week.

President Reagan has ordered sanctions against firms supplying equipment for the pipeline, causing a major dispute between Washington and the four nations.

The Times said the European officials wanted Mr. Reagan to send an emissary of cabinet rank and said there were rumours that he would send Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Times said another possibility was that Mr. Reagan would order his special trade representative, Bill Brock, to remain in Europe where he had been this week attending a trade forum.

Mr. Brock, who holds cabinet rank, met British Trade Secretary Peter Rees on the pipeline issue earlier in the week.

If Mr. Buckley had gone to Europe as planned, the newspaper said, he would have been prepared to negotiate what would have been a significant softening of the Reagan sanctions.

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Mexico requests 90 days extension on debt payments

NEW YORK (R) — Mexico has requested that debt payments of nationalised private banks be delayed for 90 days in the same way that public sector payments are currently being deferred, sources close to a 14-member advisory group of banks said Friday.

The sources said the payments involved would be in billions of dollars, though substantially less than 10 billion. They could not give a more precise estimate.

On Aug. 23, one week before Mexico nationalised private banks and imposed stringent exchange controls, creditor banks began delaying for 90 days all Mexican debt principal payments falling due within 90 days. Mexican officials have estimated that payments covered by the original request for delay total some \$10 billion.

In a telex sent to creditor banks, Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said the government would guarantee payments of all liabilities of nationalised banks.

He told a meeting of Mexico City judges the difficulty was compounded by the millions of Mexicans "closely related and overlapping with the American economy"—an apparent reference to Mexican workers illegally in the U.S.

Mr. Silva Herzog's telex also said the government would support the banks, including their foreign agencies and branches.

Liabilities covered by the new request for delay in payment would include interbank deposits, placements and bankers' acceptances as well as loans, the sources said.

They said the advisory group has passed the request to other creditor banks, which total around 1,000.

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North to warn South about looming credit predicament

TORONTO (R) — The world's major industrial countries are preparing to warn Third World nations that there is no easy way out of a looming credit crisis.

A plea by the developing countries for more cash aid will be a main theme at the four-day meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank which opens on Monday in Toronto.

But in advance of the conference's formal opening, senior officials from the industrial countries have said they will insist the Third World adopt more prudent economic policies as a condition for extra assistance.

Finance ministers from the 10 main Western industrial states plan to meet here Saturday ahead of the IMF-World Bank talks to prepare their position.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told journalists he came to Toronto "with a sense of anxiety, but not alarm" about the world's shaky monetary system which was weakened further by the financial crisis in Mexico where banks have been nationalised and foreign exchange controls imposed.

Strict economic policies to lower inflation further and reduce government deficits are still the

only way to revive the world economy, Sir Geoffrey said.

"We have got to regard what is going on now as part of a necessarily long, and sometimes difficult and painful, process of transition and adjustment," he added.

The finance ministers of developing countries ended three days of talks Friday with a call for a major world recovery plan to stave off the collapse of international trade and finance.

In addition, they said they wanted their borrowing rights under the fund's system of quotas to be doubled to help finance their heavy debts.

France and Italy have backed this request, but a senior Italian official said that the fund should not relax the tight economic policy conditions it imposes for such loans.

The United States supports only a very modest increase in IMF quotas, much less than its allies have been talking about.

But Washington did receive some measure of support from its industrial partners Friday for its proposal to create a special fund to help countries like Mexico that suddenly find themselves in financial difficulties.

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — Iran says it will insure all oil-lifting tankers bound for its ports at previous rates, in response to reports that insurance charges have multiplied.

Abbas Honardust, deputy oil minister, attributed the reports in oil and insurance circles to a "plot" designed to spread misinformation.

"The Iran Insurance Company is ready to insure all tankers which are bound for Iranian ports to load oil at the old (insurance) rate of one per cent," he said.

The minister said transportation companies could insure their tankers and cargoes through the Iranian authorities.

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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a good day and evening to make detailed plans to have increased abundance in the days ahead. Live according to your accepted principles. Exercise more thrift.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid trying to get others to see things your way at any cost. You can formulate a plan that could mean added income.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Ideal time for philosophical studies that are helpful to you. Outline a plan that will give you more abundance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Show your good friends that you are devoted to them. Take time to enjoy the quiet pleasure of the day. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now handle a civic affair that will improve your position in the community. Seek the company of congenials.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Do those things that will help you gain the goodwill of others. Don't neglect duties. Strive for greater success in the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your intuition is not accurate early in the day so don't rely on it until later. Show more thought for loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more optimistic and get better results when dealing with others. Take time to engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study ways to have greater abundance in the days ahead. Taking health treatments to improve vitality is wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Taking part in wholesome pleasures now can help solve problem of long standing. Strive for happiness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan your activities wisely so you won't be rushed during later in the week. Make life at home happier.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Engage in lofty philosophical studies early in the day. Figure a better way to put your financial affairs on a sound basis.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put practical ideas to work in handling routine duties. The evening is fine for personal enjoyment. Plan the future wisely.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be full of good ideas of a modern nature, so be sure to give a good education that will help your progeny to become successful. Give ethical and religious training early in life. Sports are in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

India welcomes foreign investment

GENEVA (R) — India's "selective open door policy" on foreign investment is still widely misunderstood abroad, Indian Industry Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari has told a business seminar here.

"If someone offers us technology to make chewing gum, we are not interested. But if he offers steel or solar energy technology, we welcome it," he told representatives of 50 North American and West European firms at the seminar Friday night.

Government approvals for foreign investment projects rose to 526 last year from fewer than 200 in 1979 under a streamlined approval procedure, he told the European management forum.

India has also begun offering tax incentives for foreign firms, including five-year tax holidays for some projects, and will allow foreign partners to have equity holdings higher than 40 per cent.

Mr. Tiwari said India had not changed its basic industrial policies but was now concentrating more on production in certain sectors such as microprocessors, alternative energies, biotechnology and electronics.

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India has also begun offering tax incentives for foreign firms, including five-year tax

WORLD

Murder of Gen. Chiesa stuns Italian leaders

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Italy's leaders rushed to Sicily Saturday following the murder of the country's top gun-busting policeman, a killing they blamed on the mafia.

President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini arrived for the funeral service of Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, the man they had sent to Sicily four months ago to break its heroin-running Mafia families.

As Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni conferred with security officials before reporting to the prime minister, judicial sources confirmed that not one witness to Friday night's city-centre assassination of the general and his wife had come forward.

Gen. Dalla Chiesa, a 62-year-old former anti-fascist partisan fighter in World War II who became Italy's leading policeman in the fight against guerrilla violence, died while trying to shield his wife Emanuela, 32, from a hail of fire from Kalashnikov AK-47 assault rifles.

The general was widowed in 1978 and had married his second wife, a Red Cross worker, just two months ago.

Their coffins Saturday lay side by side in Palermo's prefecture, surrounded by wreaths as a priest intoned prayers and policemen, politicians and local people filed by in the sweltering heat.

Police had to protect Interior Minister Rognoni from angry mourners who shouted "why don't you do something to stop the mafia?"

The general's daughter Margarita, 27, broke down as she prayed at his coffin.

Mr. Spadolini has blamed the mafia for the general's death, describing it as "a mortal challenge" to the democratic state.

Judicial sources said there was little doubt among investigators that the mafia Godfathers, whose multi-million dollar trade to the United States suffered several blows this summer from the general's operations, were behind the murders.

Sign of mafia power

One investigator, who asked not to be named, told Reuters that the killing of Gen. Dalla Chiesa was a new sign of mafia power designed to intimidate by showing that organised crime here still dominates the forces of law and order.

Gen. Dalla Chiesa was the most prominent Italian to be assassinated since Red Brigades guerrillas murdered former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978, but he was just the latest in a long line of mafia victims.

Gunmen killed Pio La Torre, the Communist Party's local chief earlier this summer in a nearly identical ambush.

His death provoked fury from the powerful party and prompted government pledges of firm action.

Gen. Dalla Chiesa came to Palermo, where more than 100 people have been murdered this year, with a mandate from Mr. Spadolini to break the mafia's power.

The man who came nearest to cracking the heroin rackets, which have taken over the old "French connection", was Palermo's deputy police chief Boris Giuliano, who was killed by unknown gunmen in 1979. A string of other policemen and investigators have since fallen to the mafia's guns.

Gen. Dalla Chiesa's four-month campaign had produced some arrests but no obvious breakthroughs. The day he died a

fresh group of alleged Mafiosi were indicted for drug dealing.

Both Communist and neo-fascist MSI Party officials in Rome accused the government of weakness and complicity with the mafia.

Despite intensive police operations, few arrests have been made. Gen. Dalla Chiesa only last month requested wider powers and more men to tackle the mafia.

Police said they recently arrested a man suspected of being a banker for a big syndicate shipping heroin to the United States.

But the mafia law of silence has been a major stumbling block to police investigations. Police say no witness comes forward even if murder is committed in broad daylight in a busy street.

'Chinese are not stupid'

PEKING (R) — China's top nuclear missile scientist, Dr. Qian Xuesen, was quoted Saturday as saying that the development of nuclear bombs, satellites and guided missiles proved that the Chinese people were "definitely not stupid."

Radio Peking quoted him as saying that he was confident that Chinese science and technology would develop fast in future. He praised the party for realising that these were the key to the nation's modernisation.

Dr. Qian, once one of the top experts on rocket propulsion in the United States, returned to Peking in 1955 and is believed to have masterminded a rocket development programme that has enabled China to launch satellites and successfully test-fire intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In the wake of Reagan's proposals for peace America's Middle East observers hope an effective, lasting peace will emerge

WASHINGTON — Joseph Sisco, a former U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, gave a ringing endorsement to President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, saying, "I am very anxious to identify myself with full support of the proposal."

Mr. Sisco, who was among several former U.S. government officials and diplomats interviewed over the past two days, told the U.S. information agency: "I welcome and support fully the president's initiative. The proposals begin to define for the first time the substantive position of the United States on certain key issues."

They are consistent with Camp David," Mr. Sisco said of the president's proposals. "They are consistent with Israeli security and Palestinian interests."

Mr. Sisco said President Reagan's proposals, outlined in a televised address September 1, "will contribute to the political dialogue as to the direction of the peace process both within Israel and the Arab World."

President Reagan, among other things, proposed a freeze on further Israeli settlements on the West Bank and the creation of a self-governing Palestinian entity associated with Jordan both on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The president said he supported neither an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza nor annexation by Israel.

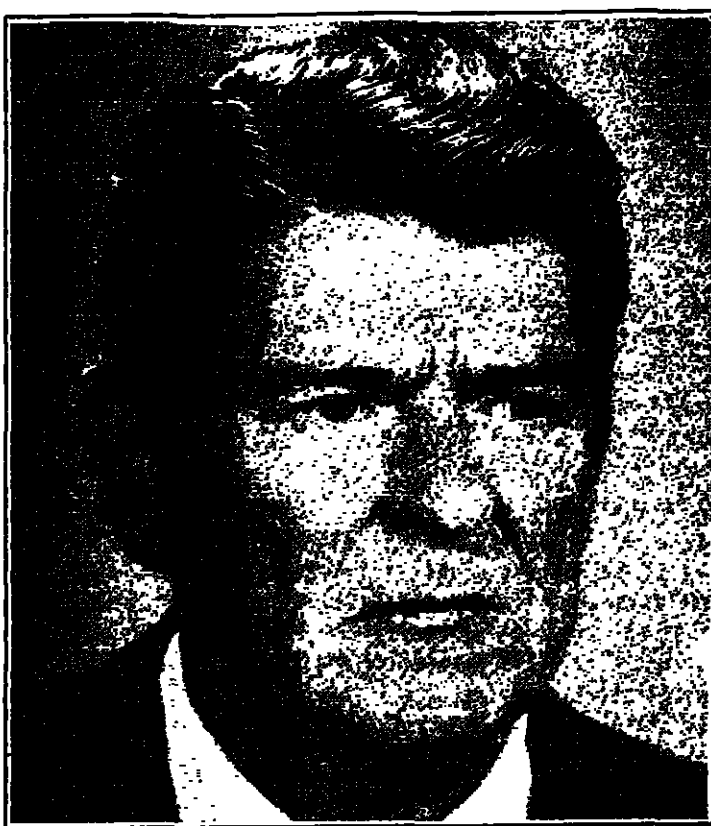
"Each side will agree with some proposals and disagree with others," Mr. Sisco predicted. However, he emphasised, the president's proposals "are an excellent starting point for future negotiations."

Mr. Sisco said the proposals "confirm America's intention to play a dynamic role in the peace process."

Bi-partisan support

"The proposals have broad bi-partisan support in the United States," Mr. Sisco said, "and the attitudes of the parties will influence significantly the future relationships of the United States with Israel, the Arab states and the Palestinians."

Another specialist on the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, told the information agency, "it seems to be quite clear that we are moving out of the role of mediator and into the role of more active participation."



U.S. President Ronald Reagan

Ambassador Linowitz, a special presidential envoy to the Middle East peace talks during the Carter administration, told the agency that President Reagan is "saying some things that go beyond what we have said before—at least publicly."

As an example, he cited the president's "statement on what ought to be the final status of the West Bank and Gaza at the end of the autonomy period."

"It is for the first time now being asserted by the United States as (being) against a Palestinian state, against Israel's sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza and for an association with Jordan."

"That's pretty strong and pretty definitive," Mr. Linowitz said.

Mr. Linowitz also noted that this is the first time President Reagan has indicated "this kind of concern about (Israeli) settlements."

"By and large," Mr. Linowitz said of the president's initiative, "I think it is designed to get Jordan and the Palestinians into the negotiations and to try to get the talks moving."

"I think what this is—not to be misconceived—is that the United States in effect is saying, as the president did, 'We have the suggestions from Israel' we have the

suggestions from Egypt; now we have to put forward on the table what we think are the right answers to some of these problems; and here they are."

Hermann Eilts, a former U.S. ambassador to Egypt and Saudi Arabia who has kept abreast of Middle East affairs from his position as professor of international relations at Boston University, described the president's address as "a firm, forthright statement."

"I thought it suggested a greater degree of direct American involvement and American guidance for the negotiations than has been the case in the last two years," Mr. Eilts said of the president's peace plan. "In my judgment that is absolutely necessary, because they (the negotiations) won't get anywhere without American involvement."

Mr. Eilts said the big question now is whether the Reagan administration is going to stand up for what the president said "in the face of Israeli turnaround."

'The very minimum'

"Lord knows, what the president has proposed is the very minimum that might be ac-

ceptable to Arabs," Mr. Eilts said. However, he added, "given the state of the Palestinians, it seems to me there is some impetus to get into negotiations."

"The Jordanians, I would think, would take their cue from the Palestinian reaction," Mr. Eilts suggested. "The Saudis, in turn, will do the same kind of thing."

"One would hope that this willingness on the part of the president, committing the United States (to the peace process), ought to be seized upon, and ought to have some attraction to the Arab side."

"That Mr. Begin turned it down was to be expected," Mr. Eilts said. "The (Israeli) Labour Party, however, I notice, finds it of interest."

"I'm encouraged by it all," Mr. Eilts said. "I thought it (the speech) was well written; I thought it was firmly delivered; I thought it was one of the best speeches I've heard the president give."

Another former U.S. ambassador and specialist in the region, James Akins, told the U.S. information agency, "I've been working in the Mideast since 1951, and I have been very pessimistic, consistently pessimistic."

"I hate to say this," Mr. Akins quipped, "I'm destroying my reputation as a professional pessimist. But I think that right now if he (President Reagan) sticks to his guns and pushes his plan through, there is a real chance—a very substantial chance—of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East."

Mr. Akins pointed out that the president's address is "really the first time we have ever spelled out exactly what we thought would be a viable solution."

Mr. Akins said the president's proposals go "much, much beyond Camp David." However, he added that "We have to work within the framework of Camp David. Camp David brought us up to the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, and to go beyond that you have to start talking about specifics. This is the first time the United States has done that."

"What he (President Reagan) is talking about is a real, honourable peace," Mr. Akins said. "I think there are a lot of people in Israel who are going to support this."

Summing up his reaction to President Reagan's peace plan, Mr. Akins said, "I think it's an extraordinary important development."

—USIA

6 southern African black leaders review recent developments of Namibian issue

LUSAKA (R) — The leaders of six black southern African states held talks here Saturday on progress towards independence for South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe discussed the issue with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at a state lodge near the capital.

They head the so-called front-line states which support guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) fighting South African rule in Namibia. SWAPO President Sam Nuj-

oma arrived on the same flight as President dos Santos and was present at the start of the one-day summit.

No official agenda was released but informed sources said the leaders would review Namibian developments, including current efforts by the United Nations' five-nation Western "Contact Group" to achieve an international independence agreement for the disputed territory.

The contact group—Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States—have been holding talks in New York with representatives of SWAPO and the front-line states in an attempt to solve problems delaying a settlement.

Negotiations have been hampered by a South African demand that any settlement be tied to withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 18,000 Cuban troops.

Angola, Namibia's northern neighbour which houses SWAPO's main rear bases, has said it needs the Cubans to safeguard its security. It has accused South Africa of planning a major offensive in the southern province of Cuneene.

The front-line leaders made no formal opening remarks before beginning their meeting and it was not immediately known whether there would be a final communique or a news conference.

Zambian government sources said Friday that the summit would also discuss other issues, including alleged South African attempts to destabilise some of its neighbours.

Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have accused Pretoria, which has denied the charges, of financing and training dissidents from their countries as part of a large-scale destabilisation programme.

Spanish clergy split over Pope's visit

MADRID (R) — Spanish bishops met Saturday to decide whether to recommend that Pope John Paul II shorten or delay a visit to Spain due just before general elections next month.

The Pope is scheduled to spend eight days in Spain at the height of campaigning for the October 28 poll, and left-wing opposition parties have complained that the visit would favour conservative parties in this traditionally Catholic state.

The Spanish bishop's council has condemned what it called political exploitation of the visit, saying: "It is lamentable that due to absolutely unrelated and unforeseen circumstances this visit has been turned into a controversy."

Spanish church leaders are divided on the issue, some arguing for a postponement, some for cutting the visit to two days and others insisting it should go ahead as planned.

The secretary-general of the Episcopal Conference said Saturday's meeting would develop a list of pros and cons to be presented to the Vatican.

He said the bishops wanted the Pope to visit Spain as scheduled for the entire eight days.

"But we must make sure, for our part, that this trip takes place in the best conditions and guarantee the spiritual effects at which the trip is aimed," he said.

Arab-Americans see grounds for optimism

WASHINGTON — A group of Arab-Americans held a press conference in Washington September 2 to voice their support of President Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Robert Joseph, president of the National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA), told reporters, "We welcome this initiative by President Reagan. We think that it shows the administration has realised the priority of establishing a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, and we welcome the fact that we finally have a public position by the United States government."

Mr. Joseph went on to say that the National Association of Arab-Americans was encouraged by the tone of Mr. Reagan's television address in a commentary president called for security through peaceful negotiations with Israel and for the realisation of the political aspirations of the Palestinian people.

He added, however, that NAAA regretted that the proposal precluded an independent Palestinian state. "We hope there is some room for that possibility," he said, emphasising that it would be up to the Palestinians to decide the sort of autonomy they wanted on the way to an association with Jordan.

Beyond Camp David?

Mr. Joseph said the Israelis have claimed the Reagan proposal goes beyond the promises made at Camp David. But he pointed out that in a newspaper article that appeared September 2 in the Washington Post, former President Jimmy Carter, the architect of Camp David, noted that nothing in Reagan's speech went beyond the provisions specified in the Camp David agreement.

Mr. Joseph also pointed out that in his speech, President Reagan described United Nations Res-

olution 242 as "the foundation stone of America's Middle East peace effort."

"But that U.N. resolution states that all territory should be returned and 'all territory' includes the Golan Heights."

The NAAA spokesman expressed regret that the president did not discuss opening a dialogue with the PLO. "If we had started that dialogue sooner, the invasion by Israel in Lebanon would not have taken place," he said.

"Israel has made it abundantly clear that it can wage war," Mr. Joseph commented, "I would like to ask, can they make peace?"

When asked the reaction of

policy that would serve both American and Middle Eastern interests. And he reported that members of the NAAA were scheduled to meet with Vice President George Bush later in the day to discuss their reactions to the president's peace initiative.

Meetings with Shultz

WASHINGTON — Secretary Shultz held separate afternoon background meetings on President Reagan's Middle East proposals with leaders of the Arab-American and Jewish-American communities.

Jawad George, executive dir-

"We welcome this initiative by President Reagan. We think that it shows the administration has realised the priority of establishing a peaceful settlement in the Middle East."

Jordan to President Reagan's peace proposal, Mr. Joseph replied that the Jordanian ambassador to the United States Abdul Hadi Majali, who appeared on television to comment on the speech, seemed positive as he welcomed the initiative.

Mr. Joseph said that the NAAA planned to speak to friends and contacts in the Arab World and in the United States to plan ways of supporting the positive aspects of the plan. "We should use the good offices of this country to bring peace and justice to (the Middle East)," he said.

Following the press conference, NAAA executive director David J. Saad emphasised that the NAAA is a group of Americans of Arab descent, speaking as Americans about the issues in the Middle East. "We do not speak for the Palestinians," he said. He added that his organisation is committed to a United States-Middle East

ector, Palestine Congress of North America, told reporters after meeting with Mr. Shultz that the Arab-American leaders said they saw some "positive" aspects of the president's proposals.

They called "positive" the president's recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and that the military losses of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon have not diminished the yearning of the Palestinian people for a just solution of their claims.

The Arab community leaders also supported the president's call for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the withdrawal of Israel from Gaza and the West Bank.

PLO's status

However, Mr. George added that they are concerned that the president did not mention the

NEWS IN BRIEF

17,825 dead, 30,203 wounded in Israeli invasion

WASHINGTON — There were 17,825 persons killed and another 30,203 wounded during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according to a detailed survey of police and hospital records conducted by the independent Beirut newspaper An-Nahar. The newspaper, among the most respected in the Arab World, said that the highest death toll occurred in southern Lebanon where 1,709 civilians and 5,862 troops from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Syrian Army and Lebanese private militias were killed. The figure for Beirut and its suburbs was 5,515 killed, but no breakdown between military and civilian deaths was available. The rest of the casualties occurred in east Lebanon and in other parts of the country.

— Washington Post

35 drown in Indian boat mishap

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 35 people drowned when their boat capsized in a swollen river in the flood-devastated eastern Indian state of Orissa, police said Saturday. The boat was ferrying the victims across the fast-flowing Vansadhara river when it capsized. Reports reaching New Delhi said more than 30 million people in four northern and eastern states have been affected by heavy flooding. Over 160 people have been killed so far and tens of thousands made homeless. The floods in Orissa have hit 10 million people in eight of the state's 13 districts, the authorities said. In the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, the Ganges and Ghaghra rivers submerged fresh areas in the eastern districts where some 4,700 villages are under water.

Japan approves of Reagan's proposals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan, which has condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, has been aware that the United States has lately given priority to the settlement of the Palestinian question as the key to any comprehensive Middle East peace, and appreciates the stance taken by President Ronald Reagan in his proposals made Thursday, a Japanese embassy communique said Saturday. Japan hopes that the ideas expressed by Mr. Reagan in his speech will be given serious consideration by the other parties concerned, the communique said. It added that Japan strongly supports the call for a freeze on settlements in the occupied West Bank, and to the annexation of territories occupied by Israel. But the communique also noted that the U.S. view on the future status of the West Bank as indicated in the latest proposals differs from Japan's in that it contemplates the final status of the West Bank and Gaza only in terms of its association with Jordan. Japan maintains that the Palestinians have the right of self-determination, including that of establishing an independent state, the communique said.

Argentine Communists hold mass rally

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's Communist Party Friday night held its first major rally in six years of military rule. The organisers said 30,000 people turned up, packing a boxing stadium and overflowing into the streets. President Reynaldo Bignone, who came to power on July 1, has promised to return Argentina to democracy by March 1984. The political parties have begun to take advantage of their new freedom. The Peronists and Radicals, Argentina's two major parties, held rallies in July.

Benjedid sends message to Iran

PARIS (R) — Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived Saturday in Tehran with a message from President Chadli Benjedid to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the official Algerian Press Agency (APS) said. APS said Mr. Ibrahimi was met on arrival by Iran's Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Akbar Velayati but gave no other details of the visit.

— USIA

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ AK4
♥ KJ92
♦ AK
♣ 8652

EAST
♠ QJ1085
♥ 962
♦ 85
♣ Q10853

SOUTH
♠ 73
♥ A Q1064
♦ 62
♣ A Q43

The bidding:
North East South West
1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠. We have often stressed the importance of counting out the hand. By doing so, seemingly spectacular play can become routine.

North-South bid aggressively to reach six hearts. After South had jumped in hearts, both players cue-bid their controls. When North moved beyond game, South felt that slam would have good chances. So he went there directly. This was an odds-against contract, but only because the hands were near mirror distribution.

West made his normal lead of the top of his spade sequence—a club lead would have given declarer no

chance as the cards lie. Declarer won, drew trumps in two rounds then cashed his remaining spade honor and ruffed a spade. The ace and king of diamonds cleared that suit, followed by a low club from dummy. East played "second hand low," and declarer ducked. West was in with the jack of clubs, but was forced to lead a spade or a diamond. Either would allow declarer to ruff in dummy while discarding a club from his hand. Declarer would then finesse the queen of clubs for his contract.

Declarer played the hand well, but his line was, of necessity, revealing. If he held a third diamond, he could have ruffed it in dummy, so declarer was marked with five hearts and four clubs.

Had declarer's clubs been as good as A-Q-J-x, the contract could not have been defeated—declarer would simply take two club finesses. Therefore, East should have based his defense on the premise that his partner had either the singleton jack or queen of clubs. In that case, East had to prevent his partner from being end played in clubs. When South led a low club from dummy, East should have hopped up with the king, "swallowing" his partner's club jack—a play that is known in the trade as a "Crocodile Coup." No matter what declarer did thereafter, East would have to come to two club tricks for a one-trick set.